

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
STATEMENT ON HEALTH CARE

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, the availability of quality health care at affordable costs is an issue of increasing concern to all Americans. The national debate on how to achieve this important goal continues. Yesterday the AFL-CIO executive council added its voice to that debate, issuing a statement of principles for National Health Care Reform. The statement is reproduced here so that all of us concerned with health care policy can read and consider it as we continue our work in this important area.

STATEMENT BY THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE
COUNCIL ON HEALTH CARE

Our nation is now at a crossroads on health care. Because of cutbacks in public programs, jobs that offer no benefits and efforts by employers to shift health care costs to workers, 50 million Americans have health care coverage that is inadequate to meet their needs and another 37 million have no protection at all.

The United States spends \$2 billion a day, or 11 percent of its gross national product, on health care. As insurance premiums increase 18 to 30 percent a year, basic health care has moved well beyond the reach of a growing number of working families. This increase also places heavy pressure on employer labor costs. There is no end in sight to this trend.

The AFL-CIO through a grassroots health reform campaign is assisting affiliates in defending health benefits against employer attacks and is sending a strong message to Congress that bold and innovative action is urged to address this grave problem.

The AFL-CIO stands ready to explore a variety of alternatives, so long as the overall objective is the enactment of health care legislation that deals with the issues of cost, access and quality based on the following ten principles:

Universality—Through Federal legislation, make health care a right for all Americans regardless of age, sex, race, health status, employment or income.

Public Accountability—Assure that the program is administered by an independent entity. Provide opportunity for the participation of labor, management, consumers and the health care community in the development and implementation of the national health care program.

Affordability and Accessibility—Require that health care be provided in a manner which assures that services are affordable and out-of-pocket charges do not limit access.

Comprehensiveness—Assure all Americans a federally mandated set of comprehensive health care benefits. Develop a national

program to provide access to services for long-term and chronic health conditions.

Equitable and Progressive Financing—Require all employers to contribute to the cost of health care benefits for employees, including part-time workers and their dependents. Rechannel federal and state revenue sources and, to the extent necessary, explore other sources of revenue, including tax-based financing. Link employee contributions with ability to pay.

Fairness—Assure that the unemployed, the poor and their dependents have affordable access to health care services.

Portability—Guarantee all Americans, regardless of where they live, access to the same mandated package of benefits.

Cost Containment—Require the development of mechanisms to contain rising health care costs for all payors. Establish guidelines that prohibit physicians and other providers from charging patients more than they are paid under the program. Substantially reduce paper work and red tape in the system and develop health care information systems that will provide consumers, purchasers and providers adequate data on the cost and quality of health care services. Develop a process to manage the expansion or updating of existing health care facilities, as well as the acquisition and proliferation of new health care technology.

Quality Assurance—Develop appropriate mechanisms to encourage the delivery of high quality services and an equitable and cost-effective system for handling medical malpractice. Better coordinate existing medical research and commit the resources necessary to achieve the nation's health care objectives.

Public/Private Administration—Establish national standards for the program at the federal level. Pooled funds should be available at the federal, state or regional level for the purchase of affordable, community-rated coverage administered through insurers or other third parties.

AFL-CIO PRINCIPLES FOR NATIONAL HEALTH
CARE REFORM

Improving Quality and Administration:

An entity should be established to administer the national health care program. It should involve the participation of workers, employers, consumers and the health care community.

The national health care program should encourage the development of alternative delivery systems. The national administrative entity should develop standards for such systems.

This body should coordinate the development and dissemination of guidelines for medical practice. Having practice pattern guidelines available could begin the process of resolving the malpractice crisis.

The national administrative entity should take steps to reduce paperwork and red tape in the system.

This body should develop standard claim forms to be used in the national health care program. This would help reduce excessive administrative costs currently in the system.

This body should develop guidelines for the development of health information systems so that consumers, purchasers and pro-

viders can have the information necessary to assess the quality and cost of services provided under the program.

The national administrative entity should make an assessment of the adequacy of the level of existing medical research, as well as the relative distribution of these funds for specific diseases and conditions.

Improving Access to Care:

Health care services should be a right for all Americans, regardless of age, sex, race, income, health status, employment or geographic location.

All Americans should have access to a comprehensive federally-mandated benefit package.

This should include hospital care, physicians' services, diagnostic tests and preventive care.

These benefits would be the minimum package of services that could be provided by state Medicaid programs. States should be allowed to supplement the federal package for the low-income, Medicaid population. These individuals have special health care needs that they cannot afford to address without the support of public programs.

For the non-Medicaid population, states should not be allowed to mandate that any benefits, in addition to the federally-mandated package, be provided.

Through collective bargaining, unions could negotiate with employers to obtain additional benefits or reduce any out-of-pocket costs.

All Americans should continue to have access to basic benefits when traveling out of their home state or region.

A national program must be developed to provide all citizens protection against the high cost of long-term and chronic health conditions.

Access to services should not be impeded by out-of-pocket charges required at point of service.

Employers should be required to contribute to the cost of health care coverage for all of their workers and their dependents.

Individuals could be required to participate in the financing of coverage based on their ability to pay.

The federal government, states or regions should establish pools through which affordable community-rated coverage would be made widely available.

The pools could be administered by insurance companies or other third parties that would function as intermediaries in the system.

Private and public employers and multi-employer plans should be given the option of buying into the pools.

States could buy into the pools for the Medicaid population.

Retirees not yet eligible for Medicare and other individuals could buy into the pools, with or without an employer contribution, based on their ability to pay.

Containing Costs:

The national health care program should include a system for containing costs for all payors.

A national health care expenditure target should be developed to assure that health

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

care spending remains within pre-determined limits. Targets also should be developed for states or regions.

Various cost containment mechanisms should be incorporated into the program, such as physicians' fee schedules and limits on hospital charges.

States or regions should be given the options of using cost containment techniques developed at the federal level or adopting other alternatives under predetermined federal standards.

Balance billing, or the practice by providers of charging patients more than the rate paid to providers, should be prohibited.

A system for controlling capital expenditures in hospitals, physicians' offices and outpatient centers should be developed and implemented on a state or regional basis.

Technology assessment should be better coordinated at the federal level. There should be wide dissemination of information about the efficiency and efficacy of new technology.

Health care information systems that provide adequate information to consumers and providers must be developed.

CHAIRMAN HALL SEEKS COST-FREE PEACE DIVIDEND

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, Hunger Committee Chairman TONY HALL recently sketched a vision of United States-Soviet cooperation for averting famine in Ethiopia. He pointed out that a mutual effort could help save millions of lives without costing either country a dollar—or a ruble.

As the prospect of catastrophic famine looms large again in Ethiopia, I wanted my colleagues to be aware of the chairman's sound suggestions. His article from the Los Angeles Times follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times, Jan. 31, 1990]

A "PEACE DIVIDEND" WITH NO DOLLAR OR RUBLE PRICE TAG
(By Tony Hall)

It would be a mistake to think of the "peace dividend" only in terms of ledger lines and cash flow. There is more to any peace dividend than cold currency. The very absence of an atmosphere of flammable tension is itself a dividend that could be put to use now, and in doing so we would save more than money. Without costing our Treasury a dime, the superpowers could spend a dividend of cooperation on the Third World and save lives.

In the Horn of Africa, for example, the situation in Ethiopia has reached a near-crisis stage. Current estimates place almost 5 million people at immediate risk of famine. Like the crisis of 1984 and 1987, the direct-cause of the problem is drought and crop failures, exacerbated by seemingly endless war and civil strife. Unlike the 1984 episode, this time relief arrived before the famine, yet it hasn't been delivered to all the people in need.

The missing element is an agreement between government forces and Eritrean separatists to establish "corridors of safe pas-

sage" through which food and medical supplies could be safely delivered across the battle lines, directly to the population at risk.

The rebel armies in Eritrea and Tigre province have shown a willingness to agree to safe passage; the only holdout is the government of President Mengistu Haile Mariam. With aid unable to reach the people, they will soon begin to leave their homes in search of food and safety, leaving no one to plant next year's crops. These migrations are already beginning. Soon television will again bring us the horrifying spectacle of children dying, and the nation of Ethiopia will again become synonymous with famine.

The United States has pressed the Ethiopian government to agree to corridors of safe passage, the Soviet Union has not. We don't have as much influence over Mengistu as the Soviets, largely because they continue to deliver weapons to Ethiopia. The Soviets have agreed to halt the arms shipments by the end of next year, but there is much more they could do.

A non-cash peace dividend of cooperation could save hundreds of thousands of lives now. In the new spirit of cooperation, why not a joint public statement by Secretary of State James A. Baker III and his Soviet counterpart, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, stressing the importance of relief corridors, and promising vigorous diplomatic efforts by both countries to secure them?

We could choose to continue foreign policy as usual, and hundreds of thousands of people would die unnecessarily over the next six months in a sad, distant list of places: Angola, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Afghanistan.

Or we could decide that this is where our peace dividend could be spent, at no cost to either government in dollars or rubles. President Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev could endorse the Bellagio Declaration, a call made recently by a prestigious group of development experts to eliminate "deaths due to famine among the 15 million to 35 million people at risk" in the Third World. Both the United States and the Soviet Union could pledge to use diplomatic efforts to assist and expedite the work of private relief organizations fighting famine and disease in the Third World. As simple as that sounds, it would be a tremendous step forward and would literally save lives.

Until now, the superpowers have exacerbated the problems of developing countries by treating them primarily as surrogate battlefields for competing ideologies. Now, a new reality is within reach; many lives could be spared if Americans and Soviets quickly agreed to cooperate in multinational efforts to end famine deaths. It is ultimately in neither nation's interest to allow needless Third World suffering to continue.

Events in Eastern Europe and relations between the superpowers have been moving faster than our ability to shape them. In this, the warmest winter of the Cold War, we have the chance to get ahead of history with respect to nations below the Equator not to react to events as opposing forces, but to join together as a humanitarian force to prevent unnecessary suffering and death.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH—HONORING MAE JEMISON

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Marcus Garvey, a civil rights leader at the turn of the century once said "A people without knowledge of its history is like a tree without roots." Through Mr. Garvey's statement, one understands that through maintaining a knowledge of our tremendous history, we are provided with a type of nourishment about ourselves and our ancestors. Unfortunately, many people fail to study all aspects of our rich history that our great Nation is founded upon, one aspect of this vital knowledge is contained in this month of February which is observed as Black History Month. As part of this knowledge, we must also remember that history is not only something that has happened in the past, but events that occur every day. We see these historical changes occurring daily in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, which allow an oppressed people to finally taste the sweetness of freedom. Our history in this great Nation of ours is full of joyous as well as sad times. One shining example of our history in the making involves an inspirational woman named Mae Jemison.

Ms. Jemison was born in Decatur, AL, in 1957 and moved to Chicago when she was 3. Since her childhood visits to the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, AL, she has maintained an interest in space exploration. Ms. Jemison's success story began after she graduated from high school and went on to Stanford University to study chemical engineering, after graduating she received a medical degree from Cornell University. She then went on to practice medicine in the Los Angeles area, eventually applying for the position of astronaut trainee after the *Challenger* disaster. Despite the *Challenger* disaster, she maintained her application, having no fear in becoming an astronaut. In June 1987, she was 1 of 15 astronaut trainees chosen out of 1,962 applications. Out of NASA's 93 astronauts on active duty, Dr. Jemison is NASA's only female black astronaut and she will be the first black woman in space when she flies aboard a space shuttle mission in June 1991.

When she crosses this new frontier as a mission specialist, she will join the ranks of people such as Jackie Robinson who broke the color barrier in baseball in 1947. Through contributions such as these, we as Americans must realize that we are one as a people, and that we should strive together for the common goals of our Nation. Dr. Jemison is truly an individual who should be emulated for her achievements.

The significance of her achievement is important to all Americans as we observe Black History Month. She is an example of how people can begin in humble surroundings, and through perseverance and dedication, dreams can be realized. In remembering the volatile society we had in the sixties, Ms. Jemison's life exemplifies how far we have come on this long journey.

GEORGE HATSOPOLOUS AND AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to an article which recently appeared in New Technology Week about George Hatsopolous and his firm, the Thermo Electron Corp. I have had the pleasure of working with George on a variety of high technology issues. During our work together, I have been deeply impressed by his visionary commitment to the future competitiveness of the United States in the world economy.

In addition to his public policy work, George Hatsopolous is an extremely successful businessman. Under his leadership, Thermo Electron has become a model of the type of quickly adjusting, cutting-edge corporation that we need to compete in the world economy. Continuous innovation in both its products and its management have enabled Thermo Electron to take advantage of new opportunities, and to become a leader among high technology industries.

The following article explains the Hatsopolous formula in greater detail. I commend it to my colleagues' attention.

[From the New Technology Week, Jan. 29, 1990]

THERMO ELECTRON FINDS SALVATION IN HIGH TECHNOLOGY

(By Paul Kemezis)

Thermo Electron Corp. has become legendary in New England for turning new ideas into money. The company was able to make a shift in 1983 from being a slumping capital goods supplier into supplying high-technology goods and services.

Starting with a strong central research lab as its incubator, Waltham, Mass.-based Thermo Electron has brought it innovations to market through a series of subsidiary corporations. The firms sell their own stock to the public, but remain 70 percent to 80 percent owned by the parent company.

This strategy give managers autonomy and a major financial stake in the success of new products. It also keeps Thermo Electron growing with exponential regularity, and leaves the company open for new moves into almost any high-tech field.

For George Hatsopolous, company founder and a respected economic theorist, the idea is to keep the company's product base diverse and innovative through energetic entrepreneurship.

In 1988, Thermo Electron posted \$501 million in sales of environmental analysis instruments, small cogeneration plants and battery-powered heart-assist systems. Sales growth in 1988 was 30 percent and 1989 sales are expected to rise another 20 percent. The group hasn't missed a positive profit margin since 1962, and ended in 1988 with a profit of \$20 million.

Last year, however, Thermo Electron began to fiddle a bit with a formula. When salesman from two separate subsidiaries, one selling radiation measuring devices and the other lab analysis services, started bumping into each other in waiting room at Department of Energy installations, Thermo Electron realized it was a little too

spread out. The result was a reconsolidation, completed Jan. 16, of two groups—Thermo Instrument Systems Inc., and Thermo Environmental Corp.—into a single \$180 million environmental company which will retain the name Thermo Instrument System.

Arvin Smith, president of the merged group, told New Technology Week that the merger will allow a coordinated strategy for attacking the DOE clean-up market, augmenting the group's \$10 million in annual sales to the DOE, which includes radiation detectors for the Savannah River Plant in South Carolina and mixed waste analysis of closed weapons manufacturing sites for the FUSTRAP program.

The services group, according to Smith, has been held back by lack of management resources, a common problem with any fast-growing, high-tech start up. Joining with the larger instruments group will provide more assistance and synergies in the operation of its test labs.

The merger does not, however, mean a rollback of the Hatsopolous spin-off strategy. In fact, Thermo Electron moved in late 1989 to set up another subsidiary which will develop large-scale, co-generation plants based on burning wood chips and other biomass products. The new group already has built six plants in New England and California and is considered ready to go public.

The group has formed profitable spinoffs already with the creation in 1987 of Tecogen Inc., which manufactures small gas-fired co-generation units for stores and restaurants. Tecogen now is looking at ways to apply its gas combustion technology to power low-pollution, compressed-gas city buses.

The Thermo Electron record of technology development to solve specific problems is impressive. In 1971, when the Environmental Protection Agency imposed NO_x standards, the auto industry found it had no reliable way to measure tailpipe emissions. Thermo Electron, with links to the auto industry through its heat treatment technology, developed the first practical measuring system and immediately was swamped with orders.

Today, it is the world's leading maker of pollution and radiation measuring instruments and is looking into a "second generation" NO_x system to replace the 1970s equipment.

The company already has a major position in mass spectrometers to measure the presence of toxic elements, but it is looking for ways to automate equipment and make it more rugged for field use.

Also, because of its work analyzing DOE waste sites, the company became familiar with radon detection long before it was a public health issue. It parlayed this knowledge into home radon measuring units and more complex devices for engineering groups.

Another recent new product discovery occurred when the group was asked to analyze the remains of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut for bomb residues. The research led to a system to detect vapors emanating from plastic explosives. The portable bomb sniffers, which Thermo Electron says are more sensitive to small amounts of explosives than traditional thermo neutron scanners, are currently being tested at airports and U.S. embassies.

In the medical field, Thermo Electron pioneered artificial heart technology with implantable heart-assist systems to help patients waiting for live transplants. Its most

recent variation uses an external battery pack which transmits energy to the implanted assist mechanism, avoiding frequent operations to replace batteries.

Thermo Electron also is not adverse to buying into technologies to round out its marketing strategy. Last March, it bought the LDC Division of Milton Roy Co. of Riviera Beach, FL, which makes liquid chromatography instruments. This will give it entry into the biotech analysis market to complement its chemical and mineral analysis products.

It also acquired San Diego-based Western Research Corp., in 1988, beefing up its laser and optic capability. This is expected to open the door to Star Wars-related work. The group already has developed a laser-based camera which can preserve optical images despite high background light. This filtering method has immediate uses in microchip manufacturing and daylight optical signaling.

The Western acquisition also allowed Thermal to add some basic research facilities on the West Coast to its central research lab in Waltham. While Thermo Electron's corporate culture encourages research and development in the subsidiaries, the central lab provides a place for long-term projects and basic research. Overall research and development spending in the company was \$42 million in 1988, up 37 percent from 1987.

Thermo Electron officials claim that since its researchers have wide autonomy and the opportunity to bring innovations to market, they have tended to stay put and not strike out on their own. This more than anything keeps the Thermo Electron idea machine working.

Hatsopolous says his main aim is to build a framework to attract and keep good research talent, thereby institutionalizing the company's Darwinian process of natural product selection. He predicts that the company could spinoff as many as 20 start ups by 2000.

TRIBUTE TO SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER ANTONIO A. CERCENA

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional member of my district who is retiring from the U.S. Navy after 30 years of dedicated and loyal service.

Senior CPO Antonio A. Cercena is retiring from the U.S. Navy a well-traveled and well-honored officer. He has served at naval stations from coast to coast and overseas. He has faithfully served this country both in times of war and of peace, earning several medals and awards for outstanding performance. Among these citations and decorations are the Navy Commendation Medal, the Navy Achievement Medal with a gold star, the National Defense Service Medal, and the Vietnam Service Medal with two bronze stars. Senior Chief Petty Officer Cercena has truly earned the respect of his fellow officers through his outstanding record.

Senior Chief Petty Officer Cercena has also been active in his community outside of his

naval career. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Navy League of Rhode Island. He has shared his career with his wife, Josephina, of 27 years.

On this occasion of his retirement, I extend my congratulations to Antonio and his wife and wish them both continued success and best wishes for the future.

THE COCAINE DESTRUCTION ACT OF 1990

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, Americans are convinced that drug abuse is our most pressing problem. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce estimates that annual drug sales account for more than \$110 billion. The National Institute of Drug Abuse's recent survey found that frequent use of crack and other forms of cocaine has increased by 33 percent since 1985. The murder rates in nearly all of our large cities and in our suburbs have skyrocketed as organized crime has taken control of the drug trade. But these statistics can only convey in a limited fashion the true impact that drugs have had on our country. Only in seeing the effect of cocaine on the children of addicts can we truly comprehend the significance of this problem.

A dual strategy is necessary to win the war against drugs: demand and supply. We must decrease the demand for drugs through law enforcement, education, and economic development. And we must also decrease the supply of drugs by busting drug dealers, coordinating our efforts with our allies to destroy coca plants, and helping Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru develop their economies. For many Andean workers, involvement in the drug trade is derived from economic necessity. There are simply too many individuals chasing too few legitimate forms of employment to guarantee a living wage to all. In Bolivia, for instance, the official unemployment rate stands at 20 percent. It is little wonder that roughly 20 percent of the Bolivian population turns to the cultivation of coca.

Given our budget constraints, we must explore innovative and cost-effective ways of augmenting the economic development plans of the Andean countries. Hence, I am today introducing the Cocaine Destruction Act of 1990. This measure would give the President additional authority to grant trade preferences, on a country-by-country basis, if he determines that they have reduced the cultivation, processing, or sale of coca. Examples of such programs include crop substitution, coca eradication, education, and law enforcement activities. In addition, our measure would allow the President to provide economic assistance to these nations to promote the cultivation, processing, or marketing of nondrug export crops.

Here's a simple example: Peru takes 500 acres out of production of coca, and adds 500 acres of sugar cane. The new amount of sugar would come into the United States duty free—and above the current sugar quota.

The following Members of Congress played an important role in helping me draft and introduce this legislation: Congressman CHARLIE RANGEL, chairman of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control and member of the Committee on Ways and Means; Congressman PHILIP CRANE, the ranking member of the Trade Subcommittee on the Committee on Ways and Means; Congressman PETE STARK, member of both the Committee on Ways and Means and the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control; Congressman CLAY SHAW, member of the Committee on Ways and Means and chairman of the Republican Task Force on Crime; WALTER FAUNTROY, chairman of the Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade, and Monetary Policy of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; Congressman DUNCAN HUNTER, the fourth-ranking member in the Republican leadership; Congressman TOM LANTOS, member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. These Members serve on the committees to which this bill will be referred, and their commitment to support this bill will go a long way toward helping it pass the House.

There is broad support in our executive agencies for liberalizing trade laws to help our Latin American friends. President Bush, only a few months ago, promised President Barco of Colombia that he would examine what the United States could do to expand economic cooperation between the Andean region and our country. As a result of that effort, President Bush recently announced a package of trade initiatives designed to create opportunities for expanded trade and investment between the countries of the Andean region and the United States. Thus, our bill will give the President additional authority to carry out his objective of using trade to enable Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru to win the war against drugs.

I have spent a great deal of time discussing our proposal with members of both the Andean private and public sectors. Our proposal has been endorsed by the Bolivian, Colombian, and Peruvian Embassies. The Peruvian Trade Minister also supports our plan. The Peruvian industry delegation on the Andean Trade Initiative has, in addition to other groups, also endorsed our plan.

I would like to address critics who worry about the impact that this bill could have on our domestic industries. To these well-meaning individuals I can only say that the amount of goods that we currently import from the Andean countries is truly insignificant—less than 1 percent of our total imports come from Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. Even if we doubled the amount of imports from these countries, our firms would suffer little if any harm. Indeed, Governor Martinez of Florida recently endorsed the idea of expanding the production of citrus crops in the Andean countries to help promote economic development. If the Governor of Florida is not worried about competition from Andean oranges, I am sure that our other domestic interests also have little to worry about.

I hope that my colleagues will consider our plan and see the wisdom of passing it into law. Crop substitution works; coca eradication works; targeted foreign aid works. But their impact will remain limited unless we help pro-

vide a larger market for the kinds of products, such as sugar, coffee, and citrus fruit, that will enable Andean workers to earn a living other than by participating in the coca trade. While the profits from these products will never be as high as those that can be earned from coca, I believe that Latin American workers are honest citizens who eagerly await the opportunity to participate in legitimate forms of commerce. Let's give them this opportunity by passing the Coca Destruction Act of 1990.

WHITE HOUSE EFFECT

HON. ARTHUR RAVENEL, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. RAVENEL. Mr. Speaker, the attached editorial from the Charleston daily newspaper pretty well describes my district's reaction to Mr. Sununu's antienvironment offensive.

[From the Charleston (SC) News and Courier/the Evening Post, Feb. 17, 1990]

WHITE HOUSE EFFECT

When George Bush was on the stump he vowed, among other things, to be "the environment president." Making his claim to the title, he said, "People who think we're powerless to do anything about the 'greenhouse effect' are forgetting about the 'White House effect.'"

Well, now we know what the "White House effect" is. It means letting Chief of Staff John H. Sununu quash any initiative that might involve a political cost. It is meaningless gestures like giving the Environmental Protection Agency a seat in the Cabinet. But what will William K. Reilly, EPA's administrator do when he graces the table in the Cabinet Room at the White House? So far, he's allowed himself to be overruled on every major environmental issue by Mr. Sununu.

The environmental scam, a.k.a. the "White House effect" began when the Bush administration made one of its top scientists, the Goddard Institute's James Hansen, alter his testimony before a congressional committee. Mr. Hansen was not allowed to cite scientific data in warning of the greenhouse effect.

The next example of backsliding came when the Bush administration joined with Japan and the Soviet Union to block an effort by a 68-nation group, meeting in the Netherlands, to set a cap for the year 2000 of no more carbon dioxide emissions than last year.

Then, speaking to international scientists at a meeting in the White House earlier this month, President Bush astonished his audience by avoiding any mention of acid rain or the greenhouse effect. It was the "White House effect" again—Mr. Sununu had gutted the original speech.

The latest intervention of Mr. Sununu will have an impact in the Lowcountry. The chief of staff is reported to have overruled Mr. Reilly once again to water down a federal agreement to protect the nation's wetlands. The Sununu version of the agreement allows exceptions to regulations that protect swamps, marshes and other wetland areas from development.

The "White House effect" is achieved by arguing that any measure proposed to protect the environment "needs more study."

The environment president has taken it upon himself, now, to say, "We're not going to extremes." Put the two together and you have the alarming situation of the nation losing almost half a million acres of wetlands to agriculture and urban development every single year—not to mention the rather unusual weather we've been having lately.

THE NORTH LOS ANGELES COUNTY REGIONAL CENTER

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an institution that for 15 years has been helping those with developmental disabilities lead more productive lives. The North Los Angeles County Regional Center currently serves more than 6,000 clients who range in functioning levels for medically fragile infants to adults striving to live independently.

The center sponsors a series of exceptional programs, including a parent-to-parent support group, in-home parent training, residential and vocational services, respite care for families, and school and community liaison efforts.

The North Los Angeles County Regional Center places particular emphasis on family involvement in programs and treatment. Its active and innovative board of trustees—which includes parents of individuals with developmental disabilities along with community leaders—has been extremely successful in fostering awareness and support for its activities. In addition, an exemplary professional and specialist staff offers client services on a lifetime basis to those individuals who require it.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the North Los Angeles County Regional Center—a facility that provides vital services and support to the community.

COALFIELD ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1990

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, entitled the Coalfield Environment Enhancement Act of 1990 that is aimed at encouraging the reining of abandoned coal mine lands.

Joining me in the introduction of this bill are RICK BOUCHER of Virginia, BILL CLINGER of Pennsylvania and my colleague on the Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources, AUSTIN MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

Last year the House of Representatives passed legislation, H.R. 2095, to reauthorize the abandoned mine reclamation fund. The purpose of this fund is to foster the reclamation of mined lands left in an abandoned and inadequate reclamation status prior to the date of enactment of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. This program serves an extremely valuable function,

but even under a 15-year reauthorization of reclamation fee collections as envisioned by H.R. 2095, the fund may still not be in the position to provide for the reclamation of all priority sites in the Appalachian region.

This gives rise to the need to provide for some type of incentive for industry to reenter these abandoned coal mine lands and remine any coal that remains, and subsequently, reclaim the site.

With the enactment of the Water Quality Act of 1987, the Congress for the first time officially recognized the intrinsic value of encouraging the reining of previously mined coal lands. This law, in section 307, contains a provision I sponsored with BILL CLINGER to provide for a modified NPDES permit for qualified coal reining operations. In retrospect, the enactment of this provision, perhaps more than any other action, gave rise to the current interest in legislative and regulatory initiatives to further enhance the reining operation.

Meanwhile, over the years the Office of Surface Mining has identified a number of regulatory changes that could be made by both the Federal agency and the States to promote reining. In fact, the agency has already implemented certain regulatory initiatives involving revegetation and land restoration standards applicable to reining operations.

Despite the fact that some progress has been made in the reining area to date, those of us who have been examining this issue find that additional legislation is necessary if we are to fully realize the benefits reining can have to the coalfield environment. In effect, coal reining incentives not only serve to augment the environmental restoration work being done under the abandoned mine reclamation fund, but have the added benefit of making coal available that would otherwise be bypassed.

Toward this end, our colleague RICK BOUCHER has been diligently working over the years to focus the attention of the environmental community, the coal industry, and the Interior Department on reining legislation. The result of this effort was the introduction last year of H.R. 2791 by the gentleman from Virginia. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, BILL CLINGER, has also taken the initiative and introduced a bill this Congress, H.R. 2719. Both of these measures were the subject of a July 18, 1989, hearing my Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources.

As a result of this hearing and subsequent work under the subcommittee's auspices on this matter with interested parties, today we are introducing legislation which seeks to address the major remaining impediments to coal reining operations. These impediments involve liability; in terms of both the extent of liability they may be incurred during a reining operation, and the extended liability associated with obtaining surety bond release.

The Coalfield Environment Enhancement Act of 1990 seeks to promote the reining of abandoned coal mine lands in the simplest but environmentally responsible fashion possible. Under the proposal, the following reining incentives would be provided: First, variances from the backfilling/grading and revegetation requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act; second, date certain release of surety bonds provided there

is compliance with the reclamation plan—this addresses the extended liability concern; and third, protection from any event or condition encountered in a reining operation which was not anticipated in the reclamation plan—this addresses the extent of liability concern.

These incentives would be made possible due to the establishment of self-sustaining interest bearing State reining insurance funds fostered by the legislation. These funds would be financed by: First, a portion of a State's annual abandoned mine reclamation fund grant with a matching share provided from the Secretary's discretionary share of the abandoned mine reclamation fund; second, such other moneys a State wishes to dedicate to the insurance fund; and third, insurance premiums paid by coal operators who wish to avail themselves to the program. The purpose of these State reining insurance funds would be to incur any liability for unanticipated events which may arise during a reining operation and to remain liable for any reclamation requirements that may arise after the date certain release of an operator's bond.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the continued good faith effort of all interested parties to devise a mutually acceptable incentives package as the Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources moves forward with this legislation.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation which will create, as an independent establishment of the executive branch of the United States, the Dwight D. Eisenhower Foundation, and provides for a permanent endowment for Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Scholarships. This legislation is a result of my participation with the Eisenhower Society of Gettysburg, PA, to establish a suitable, permanent tribute to President Eisenhower.

In this centennial year of the birth of President Dwight David Eisenhower, this legislation commemorates the achievements of a boy of humble origins from our Nation's heartland, a boy whose values and character were shaped by work and life on a midwestern farm and by a commitment to family and community. These were the values and experiences on which Eisenhower based a lifelong commitment to service to his country, culminating in the 34th Presidency of the United States.

President Eisenhower's career also included West Point, distinguished service in the United States Army, Supreme Command of the Allied Armies in Europe, the presidency of Columbia University, and Supreme Command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

This legislation commemorates the 100th anniversary of President Eisenhower's birth and is intended to honor not only the man, but the values of character, moral integrity, and service to others that made him an outstanding leader and one of the most beloved Presi-

dents in recent history. "I like Ike" was not only a political slogan of the 1950's, but was, more deeply, an expression of genuine affection and trust.

Of his numerous accomplishments as President, no domestic program was more important than Eisenhower's sponsorship of the National Defense Education Act, following the Soviet launching of Sputnik in 1959. Ike harnessed the resources of the Federal Government to meet the crisis in mathematics and science education and paved the way for our advances in engineering and technology and our exploration of space.

Today, we face a crisis in education of immense and seemingly intractable proportions. We continue to struggle, at the elementary and secondary school level, with a general decline in the quality of public education and the level of literacy of our high school graduates. Compared to similar groups in Japan and Western Europe, American students score lower in mathematics, science, geography, and foreign language skills.

We still fail to prevent large number of low-income and minority students from dropping out of school, due to drug abuse, teenage pregnancy, or the lack of self-discipline that grows out of hopelessness.

Assisting low-income and minority students is one of the major challenges facing higher education. Many of these students who failed to reach their educational potential earlier attend 2-year, open admission colleges, whose hybrid programs offer remediation, vocational and technical training, and academic preparation for those who wish to pursue a 4-year degree, and each year, these 2-year colleges enroll approximately 4.8 million students, that is, 43 percent of all undergraduates, and 51 percent of all freshmen. Almost half of all minority students attending an institution of higher education attend 2-year programs. These enrollments reflect the increased number of so-called non-traditional students who are often older than the traditional 18-24 year-old college cohort and usually study part time because they are working to make ends meet.

These nontraditional students now comprise the fastest growing group of students in higher education. Given the declining demographics of the traditional college-age group of 18 to 24 year-olds, these non-traditional students represent an untapped resource for colleges and universities as well as for predicted future shortages in the job market. But, during the 1980's, a gap has grown between 2-year colleges and 4-year institutions, which have become increasingly expensive and selective in their admissions. Although roughly 40 percent of students beginning at a 2-year college say they intend to transfer to 4-year institutions, only about one in four eventually complete academic work for the baccalaureate degree. For minorities—blacks and Hispanics—the degree completion rate is an appalling 9 percent.

Helping low-income and minority students overcome the barriers to transferring from 2-year to 4-year colleges is a growing priority of a higher education community. The American Council on Education and the Ford Foundation are currently studying this very problem and are creating pilot programs for community

college students who are potential transfer students.

The Eisenhower Memorial Scholarship program has the potential to play an important and highly symbolic role in enabling outstanding, promising 2-year college students to complete their bachelor's degrees, gaining the knowledge and skills to contribute in a more valuable way to the larger society.

The Eisenhower Memorial Scholarship program will provide merit, need-based scholarships for outstanding students who are enrolled in 2-year colleges and who plan on a career in public service. These scholarships will enable the best and brightest in our 2-year colleges to study full time, transfer to a 4-year college, and complete their undergraduate degrees in a field of public service—education, medicine, public health, and social or environmental work, to name but several possible service paths.

These scholarships shall be awarded for the second through the fourth academic years of undergraduate study. The student will complete his or her 2-year academic program and will continue full-time study for the third and fourth years at a 4-year institution, leading to a bachelor's degree.

These scholarships shall be awarded on the basis of merit. The amount of the scholarship award will be based on the student's calculated need. Scholarships shall not exceed the total cost of attendance or \$10,000 for each year of study, whichever is less. To leverage additional funds with the goal of broadening the impact of this program in its early years, institutions which admit Eisenhower Scholars are required to contribute not less than 20 percent of the award in matching funds, through institutional grant funds or tuition waivers.

Scholars will be selected through an annual, national competition. At least one scholar shall be selected, each year, from each State in which an applicant meets the minimum criteria for selection. For each State, the top five candidates who were not selected as Eisenhower Scholars, but who showed significant academic promise, shall be listed as "honorable mentions." Like National Merit Semifinalists, these top candidates will be actively sought after by 4-year institutions.

This legislation authorizes \$30,000,000 for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Scholarship Fund in the United States Treasury. Interest income generated from this permanent endowment will support the operations of the Eisenhower Foundation and will fund scholarships.

The Eisenhower Memorial scholarships promise to expand access to higher education to the largest growing group of non-traditional students, those low-income students, minorities, women, and young adults who might not otherwise reach their full potential to contribute to the larger society.

Such scholarships are, I think, a fitting memorial to a Kansas boy of humble origins who was educated by the only Federal scholarship program in existence in the early 1900's—education at the public's expense for the purpose of public service at either West Point or Annapolis. The service academies opened the doors to public service and distinguished careers for thousands of Americans like Ike, a

century and a half before the inception of our major Federal student aid programs.

In the 100th year of the birth of Dwight David Eisenhower, I hope my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me in supporting the creation of a program which promises to have a lasting impact on the lives of so many talented, promising young Americans, who, in many cases, will be the first in their families to attend college.

There can be no more fitting or lasting memorial in this centennial year of President Eisenhower's birth than a program which, while broadening access to an education of some lasting good, opens the doors to the greater good of a life committed to public service.

DON EDWARDS, PROTECTOR OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, my good friend, DON EDWARDS, has been described by a colleague as "the most influential figure on the House side when it comes to civil rights." Those who have followed DON's congressional career know that this is an accurate description of his role in the House of Representatives and we are better off because DON has pursued it so assiduously.

The February 1990 issue of California Lawyer contains a brief article, "Capitol Hill Clout," describing DON EDWARDS standing guard over civil liberties. I would like to place in our RECORD that article. And I would like to publicly thank our esteemed colleague for the continuing effort he devotes to keeping this country the sort of place most of us want it to be. He is truly a sentinel of freedom, guarding and protecting our civil and human rights.

CAPITOL HILL CLOUT

A FORMER FBI AGENT, CALIFORNIA'S DON EDWARDS STANDS GUARD OVER CIVIL LIBERTIES

WASHINGTON.—As Congress prepares to debate a series of civil rights bills this session, Representative Don Edwards of California once again will play a center-stage role when it comes to shaping the new legislation.

Conservative critics have long considered the 75-year-old Democrat a Capitol Hill undertaker for many of their pet issues. Supporters cheer his unabashed liberalism in an age of conservatism. As a key member of the House Judiciary Committee, Edwards himself says he remains as determined as ever to stamp his own ideology on civil rights issues.

Congress is expected to act this year on a sweeping measure, HR 2273, to counter discrimination against 43 million Americans impaired by either physical or mental disabilities. The bill was introduced by former California Congressman Tony Coelho and is now being carried by Representative Steny H. Hoyer (D-Maryland).

Edwards will be in the middle of another debate over measures designed to reverse various decisions handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court last year. Describing the justices' actions as "mean-spirited," the San

Jose lawmaker has been huddling with civil rights lobbyists and mapping legislative strategy that will unfold throughout Congress's election-year session.

Last term the Supreme Court's conservative majority issued a string of decisions that alarmed civil rights advocates. The rulings are expected to make it harder for plaintiffs to win job discrimination cases in federal courts. (See "A New Era in Civil Rights," September 1989.)

"During most of my years here, we have relied on the Supreme Court and other federal courts to protect our liberties," says Edwards. "We can't do that anymore."

He and other civil rights advocates hope Congress will respond to the court rulings just as it did when it overturned a 1984 Supreme Court decision that scaled back sex-discrimination laws. *Grove City College v. Bell*, 465 US 555.

Midway through his 14th term in Congress, Edwards wields considerable power over the fate of constitutional and civil rights issues as chairman of a House Judiciary Committee panel with jurisdiction over such matters. "I think he's probably the most influential figure on the House side when it comes to civil rights," says Representative James Sensenbrenner, a Wisconsin conservative and the senior Republican on Edwards' subcommittee.

The Reagan administration was reminded of Edwards' legislative prowess in 1988 when he guided into law two extensive civil rights bills. The law overturning *Grove City* was enacted over a presidential veto and a tough housing rights bill passed despite lukewarm support from the White House.

Throughout the Reagan years, Edwards presided over a subcommittee that routinely buried coveted items on the White House wish list—from balanced-budget legislation to a constitutional ban on abortion. "That's what [congressional] committees exist for," says Representative Henry Hyde (R-Illinois), a leading advocate of conservative causes in the House. "They are there to give a burial—decent or otherwise—to legislation that doesn't measure up to the ideology of the power structure."

After eight years of fighting "rearguard actions" against Reagan-era proposals, Edwards frustratingly finds himself in the same position at the end of George Bush's first year as president. "From our point of view, we see no improvement," says Edwards, speaking of himself and other liberal Democrats on the House Judiciary Committee. "There has been no retreat whatsoever on these efforts to weaken the civil rights laws."

Edwards is particularly scornful of Bush's determined campaign to pass a constitutional amendment outlawing desecration of the American flag. Last fall the California lawmaker played a significant part in halting momentum for the flag amendment by crafting a statute bill that makes it a federal misdemeanor to destroy the flag. 18 USC § 700.

He believes the "modest statute" enacted in October—without Bush's signature—is constitutional, despite the Supreme Court ruling against a flag desecration law in Texas that touched off the furor.

He is clearly uncomfortable, though, as he attempts to defend the new law he admittedly supported only to derail a constitutional amendment. He struggles to explain that the law is not intended to punish political speech but rather the "physical" act of burning a flag. "I admit that it's thin," he says, chuckling over his own verbal acrobatics. "But it's the only thing we've got."

Edwards' record in Congress—and a 1960s antiwar poster that hangs in his Capitol Hill office—belies his past as an FBI agent and business-minded Republican who didn't switch party allegiance until he was 35. A 1938 graduate of Stanford Law School, Edwards spent two years at the FBI. After a stint in the Navy during World War II, he came home and made a fortune as the owner of a title insurance company in San Jose.

He also found himself serving as chairman of the statewide California Young Republicans. But Edwards' own politics were already shifting to the left, fueled by his support for the United Nations and world peace groups. Eventually he abandoned the GOP and immersed himself in such groups as the American Civil Liberties Union and Americans for Democratic Action.

Elected to Congress in 1962, Edwards cemented his liberal credentials through friendships with civil rights lawyer Joseph Rauh and U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. By then it was only natural for the new congressman to develop a deep and ongoing interest in constitutional rights. At one point early in his career, Edwards even joined a small band of lawmakers who voted against a routine measure to find the notorious House Un-American Activities Committee.

Today he has lost little of his zeal. Now that he has his hands full with a new White House adversary, Edwards has no plans to abandon the political battlefield. "In fact," he says, "the older I get, the more liberal I become."

FULFORD UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on January 21, I had the honor of presenting a flag which flew over the Capitol to the Fulford United Methodist Church.

Founded in 1904 by Capt. William H. Fulford, the Fulford United Methodist Church has tenaciously held its ground through the years. Destroyed by a hurricane in 1908, it not only survived, but thrived until the 1970's, when the church entered a decline. The resiliency of Fulford, however, is evident in its recent upswing brought about primarily through the efforts of Rev. William Owens.

The Miami Herald recently spotlighted this Miami institution and its extraordinary pastor, and I would like to commend this article to the attention of my colleagues.

AFTER PERIOD OF DECLINE, CHURCH IS ON UPSWING

(By Bea L. Hines)

Fulford United Methodist Church has weathered many storms in its 85 years. Its first home blew away in a hurricane. Its surrounding neighborhood, once nearly all Christian, now is predominantly Jewish.

Still, the church at 1900 NE 164th St. thrives in North Miami Beach.

But will it continue to thrive?

Yes, says the Rev. William Owens, pastor of the church, which will celebrate its anniversary this weekend.

"I believe Fulford has a very bright future in this community," he said. "The people's attitude is strong and faithful."

Fulford United Methodist, named for North Miami Beach pioneer Capt. William H. Fulford, was founded in 1904.

Its first home was a packing shed, renovated with funds raised by local women. A hurricane destroyed it in 1908. Since then, the church has grown into a sprawling complex that takes up nearly a block.

Jeannette Campbell, 79, a church member and historian of North Miami Beach, said old church minutes told the story of how Capt. Fulford used to load his wife's organ onto his wagon and haul it to the packing shed for Sunday school.

When residents wanted more of a worship service, he arranged for a traveling preacher to attend one Sunday a month.

By 1970, the church had grown to 1,342 members. But as old-timers retired and moved away and young Jewish families moved in, the church's membership started a long slide.

It wasn't until 1987—when Owens, 34, his wife, Becky, and their two children arrived—that Fulford's membership started growing again. There are now 468 members.

Owens credits the congregation and the church's outreach program for the increase, but members say it is because of the youthful Owens that young families are joining.

"It was a blessing when he was sent to us," said Anna Jones, 78. "He is drawing in the young, which is what we need to keep growing."

Owens thinks the church can serve many kinds of people.

"One of the things I enjoy about this church is that the people here come from many different cultures and backgrounds," he said. Many new members come from Cuba and the West Indies.

"We have all age groups here. And the older members show a spiritual maturity that helps to bring young people into the church," he said.

Said Campbell: "He is a great preacher, too. The word gets out about him. We have from 40 to 50 people in our Wednesday night Bible class."

Still, Owens said, "We are not a church without struggle. North Miami Beach is predominantly a Jewish community. We are faced with learning to address the needs of a very diverse community."

"But our strength is the willingness of the people to work together although their backgrounds are different. We simply focus on what we can do, then do it," he said.

QUESTIONS ON MONEY AND POLITICS

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues, especially those serving on the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Task Force, to consider carefully the questions raised by Mr. Jack Norman, Sr., in his column which appeared in the Nashville Banner. I think you will find that Mr. Norman's questions, asked in 1986, are more relevant than ever today.

The cost of campaigning has gotten out of hand. Fundraising has become a constant

burden faced by almost all Members of Congress. We must reduce the enormous campaign costs faced by candidates and the potential for abuse these costs represent, while making sure the system is open to anyone who wants to run for office.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this article to my colleagues and ask unanimous consent to have it reprinted in the RECORD.

[From the Nashville Banner, Aug. 12, 1986]

QUESTIONS ON MONEY AND POLITICS

(By Jack Norman, Sr.)

Burning questions:

Has money muscle taken over the American system of free elections?

Has it robbed the ordinary citizen of the right to select his or her political leadership?

How close have big campaign contributions come to bribery and extortion?

Has the press, radio and television been too reluctant to publicize and condemn this activity for reasons of profit?

Is American public office being sold to the highest bidder?

Will a Congress or Legislature which condones and participates in such practice ever move to correct the evil?

Can we depend upon elected officials who welcome such contributions to do anything about it?

Does anyone believe for a moment that a person firm or corporation that has business relations with a public office and contributes large sums to a candidate for that office, does not expect favors in return?

Does anyone believe for a moment that the candidate who accepts such large donations does not know of such expectations?

Does it make any difference if the donations are made through political action organizations?

Are public officials to be elected by reason of their television personalities?

Which is more important, the ability, qualification and record of the candidate or the success of his television makeup artist?

Can a good and qualified, but poor, man or woman ever expect to be elected under this situation?

What will be the effect on future democratic and representative government if this is allowed to continue?

Is the only way left for the public a determination to stop voting for the gross offenders?

RON BROWN ADDRESSES ISRAELI EMBASSY

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, in these troubled times, I would like to share with my colleagues a speech that was given by Ron Brown, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The speech was given at the Israeli Embassy at their commemoration of the Martin Luther King holiday. The speech addresses racism and cooperation, common foes and common goals. I commend to this body the words of Mr. Brown.

REMARKS OF DNC CHAIRMAN RONALD H. BROWN, MARTIN LUTHER KING HOLIDAY, EMBASSY OF ISRAEL, WASHINGTON, DC

Good afternoon, it's a pleasure to—at least technically—be here in Israel.

It is fitting and appropriate that we have gathered today in the embassy of the state of Israel. The political party I lead, the Democratic Party, has a long history of cooperation with and support for Israel. We as a Party for example, have long opposed the U.N. resolution equating Zionism to racism. We share a commitment to democracy, a heritage of tolerance, and a love of freedom and justice that shapes our respective institutions.

Thus, we come together today.

Today we celebrate the quiet birth of a Georgian whose voice grew to echo around the world—a Baptist preacher whose love transcended sect and in whose name there grows a forest in Galilee.

The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. spent less than 13 years on the national and international stage—13 years from Montgomery to Memphis. He never held elective office. His only authority was that of his convictions, his dedication, and his morality. Yet the events he led or set in motion, the era he defined, changed the world forever.

Twenty years after his death his name commands respect, and his message of non-violent activism still informs millions who seek to further change our nation and our world.

Last year we saw the power of his teachings as government after government collapsed, without violence, before the tide of democracy.

Where the writings of Marx and Lenin once held sway, the words of Gandhi and King took power. Dr. King described the changes he helped create.

In his word: "All over the world, like a fever, the freedom movement is spreading in the widest liberation in history. The great masses of people are determined to end the exploitation of their races and their land. They are awake and moving toward their goal like a tidal wave. You can hear them rumbling in every village, street, on the docks, in the houses, among the students, in the churches and at political meetings.

"These developments should not surprise any student of history. Oppressed people cannot remain oppressed forever." Tragically, there are exceptions.

Last summer I had the privilege of meeting Wuer Kaixi, one of the Chinese student leaders who—armed only with the words of Mohandas Gandhi, the wisdom of Albert Einstein, and the example of Martin Luther King—stood up to Red Army tanks in Tiananmen Square.

Imagine for a moment the power of a man whose words—whose ideas—moved hundreds of thousands of students in Beijing to challenge tanks and automatic weapons, armed only with abstractions. Peace. Love. Freedom. I am here today as well to celebrate with you as an American.

It is ironic that the birthday of one so respected around the world is often seen—here in his home—as somehow a holiday for African Americans only.

The birthday of Martin Luther King is a day for all Americans to pause and remember one who gave his life for the American ideal.

Americans of every race have fought and died for that ideal. All Americans are freed when the weight of racism is lifted. All Americans were degraded by segregation, crippled by hate, and compromised by a so-

ciet that saw each African American as only three-fifths of a person.

All Americans are better off because of Martin Luther King. And I am here today because perhaps no group of people outside of the African American community is as aware of this as the American Jewish community.

Our forebearers stood together—outside, looking in. Denied access to education, employment, and housing, our people knew instinctively that a bond existed.

When the first community-based agencies were founded in Jewish neighborhoods, they reached out beyond their own bases, and assisted children of all races in their quest for educational and civil opportunity.

In 1917, a Yiddish language newspaper compared a St. Louis riot where blacks were killed to the Russian Pogrom at Kishinev in the following words: "Kishinev and St. Louis—the same soil, the same people. It is a distance of four and a half thousand miles between these two cities and yet they are so close and so similar to each other. . . . Actually, twin sisters, which could easily be mistaken for each other."

We stood together for justice, sat at lunch counters, rode in busses across the south, marched on Washington, picketed, organized and voted together. Two thirds of the whites who went to Mississippi for freedom summer—two thirds of these students who put their lives on the line—two thirds were Jewish.

And in the earthen dam near Philadelphia, Mississippi, two thirds of the blood is Jewish.

Twenty-five years have passed since the disappearance of James Cheney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner.

And twenty-two years since the Reverend Martin Luther King announced support for Israel's "independence, integrity, and freedom," in the face of the Six Day War.

We cannot let the bond disappear. We simply can't let that happen.

Racist and anti-semitic are easy words—crutches at times—used too quickly, substituting for meaningful thought, flung out without regard to consequences.

We must not deny that these things exist—that within our communities there are racists and anti-semites.

But we must recognize that there are honest differences between our communities. Differences that can anger and even enrage, but which cannot be allowed to divide us. And we must realize that the differences between our communities are not recognized by David Duke and the Ku Klux Klan—that race hatred and religious persecution walk hand in hand.

We in this room today, we who are leaders and activists in our communities must ensure that a relationship based on mutual respect and a shared history of struggle and oppression does not deteriorate.

We must leave behind this gathering of elites, and carry a message to those in our communities who are not here—the poor and disaffected, the uneducated, the prejudiced and the angry people who search for targets and scapegoats.

That message is this: it is not Jews that have bombed and threatened civil rights leaders, and it is not blacks who are painting swastikas on synagogues. We do not threaten one another.

Together we have created a movement that is still changing America.

Let us work together and see these changes through.

Our shared destiny isn't about rhetoric, a speech or a three-day weekend. It isn't about partisan politics.

It is about the hope for justice in this world. It is about the common threats we still face.

It's about what gets shouted and hurled at our children as they walk to school.

It's about churches that get burned and synagogues that get defaced and destroyed.

It's about a racist bombing in Savannah and an antisemitic attack on a Yeshiva less than ten miles away from where we stand today—both within the past month.

It's about the darkest horrors of history never being allowed to repeat themselves.

We live in an imperfect world. Human beings cannot achieve perfection, but we must work toward it.

As Dr. King said: "Human progress is neither automatic nor inevitable . . . Without persistent effort, time itself becomes an ally of the insurgent and primitive forces of irrational emotionalism and social destruction. This is no time for apathy or complacency. This is a time for vigorous and positive action."

Together we can change history.

As you walk through Washington today or this week you may notice a poster that caught my eye. It presents a silk-screened profile of Dr. King—arms outstretched as though addressing a crowd or welcoming a child, eyes raised, mouth open to speak—and below the words: "I still believe."

After three hundred years of slavery and a century of oppression, I still believe.

After a million lies and broken promises, after a thousand deaths and beatings, after ten thousand jailings and executions, I still believe.

Two decades after James Earl Ray shot down Martin Luther King, I still believe.

I believe that Dr. King did not die in vain. That the moral force he loosened on our world survives, that the lessons he taught have been learned, that the changes he fought for are being made.

I believe that America holds out an unequalled promise of equality, and of brotherhood, of bridging the chasms of race and religion and ethnic heritage that divide so many nations and regions.

And I believe that we can, and we must, make America to live up to that promise.

As Dr. King said: "Let us therefore continue our triumphal march to the realization of the American dream . . . For all of us today, the battle is in our hands . . . The road ahead is not altogether a smooth one. There are no broad highways that lead us easily and inevitably to quick solutions . . . We are still in for the season of suffering . . . How long? Not long. Because no lie can live forever. Our God is marching on."

Thank you and God bless you.

ARCHBISHOP IGNATIUS GHATTAS

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I am so pleased today to call to your attention the immense pride Greater Clevelanders feel for a man of God who has been recognized for his 37 years of service to his community. Msgr. Ignatius Ghattas has been appointed an archbishop in his Melkite Catholic Church and will be

ordained this Friday at St. Elias Melkite Greek Catholic Church in the Cleveland suburb of Brooklyn, OH. He will become the leader of 35,000 Melkites in 41 churches throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article on Monsignor Ghattas that appeared recently in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MONSIGNOR MOVES TO NEW CHALLENGES AS MELKITE BISHOP

(By Darrell Holland)

Monsignor Ignatius Ghattas has been appointed a bishop in his Melkite Catholic Church at a time when many people his age would be retiring.

Ghattas, 68, says he does not believe in retirement. "I really never was afraid of work," he said.

He will be ordained bishop at 4 p.m. Friday at St. Elias Melkite Greek Catholic Church, 8023 Memphis Ave., Brooklyn. A banquet at Stouffer Tower City Plaza Hotel will follow.

After the ordination here, he will travel to the Boston suburb of Newton, Mass., to become archbishop of the Eparch (diocese) of Newton of the Melkite Greek Catholic Church. He will attain the title archbishop because Newton is an archdiocese.

Ghattas said that after his installation as archbishop Feb. 25, he would return here to continue at St. Elias until a successor is named. He then will move to Newton, where the diocese has its offices and operates a seminary.

As archbishop, Ghattas will be the spiritual leader of about 35,000 Melkite Catholics in 41 churches throughout the United States.

Melkites are one of the Byzantine rite Catholic churches, which are loyal to the pope but follow an Eastern rite rather than the Latin or Western rite.

Ghattas said about 15 bishops would come to Cleveland for the ordination, including Maximus V of Lebanon, the Melkite patriarch who oversees the church from offices in Syria, Egypt and Lebanon. Maximus V and 23 Melkite bishops recommended to Pope John Paul II that Ghattas be made a bishop.

Maximus V will be the main celebrant of the Divine Liturgy at Ghattas' ordination here. Also in attendance will be Cardinal James Hickey of the Washington Catholic Archdiocese, who will preside over the service, Cleveland Bishop Anthony M. Pilla and Archbishop Joseph E. Tawil, whom Ghattas is succeeding.

Ghattas has been pastor of St. Elias for the past 37 years, ever since he arrived in the United States from his native Palestine, now part of Israel. He was born in Nazareth on Christmas Day, 1922.

"I had mixed emotions about the appointment," he said. "I have really loved it in Cleveland and after 37 years this is my home."

"I have baptized, confirmed, given communion and married most of the members here and also their children in recent years. This church is really like my family," Ghattas said of the 350 households who make up the parish. "I know them all by name."

He became a U.S. citizen soon after his arrival. Two of his brothers live in Cleveland.

In his new post, he said, he will be "a father to the priests and to the people in the diocese who will make up my flock. I will watch over them and be concerned when they are hungry and thirsty, both spiritually and physically."

He said he hoped to visit each of the parishes within two years, a formidable task since they are scattered throughout the country. He also is likely to have to visit Lebanon at least once each year to attend convocations with Maximus and the other Melkite bishops.

The political and religious strife in Lebanon and other Middle Eastern nations, including the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians, will be concerns he will deal with more as a bishop, he said.

"I will make my voice known," said Ghattas. "You can't have peace without justice. The rights of all persons must be respected in all Middle Eastern nations if peace is to come there."

He said he visited Lebanon last September for a church convocation. "We need to have the kind of freedom, equality and justice that has recently emerged in Eastern Europe in order for there to be harmony in Lebanon and other nations."

Because of the war in Lebanon and the conflict in Israel between Israelis and Palestinians, Ghattas said, there had been many recent Melkite Catholics immigrating to the United States.

"Our churches have helped to resettle people during the past couple of years in great numbers all over the country, including nearly 40 families added to our own parish here," he said. "This helps to keep alive the traditions and culture of our former homelands."

"The newcomers also remind us of our respect for our roots," he added. "Those roots include attempting to keep alive such qualities as hospitality, generosity and faithfulness for which our people are well known."

On a personal note, I have been privileged to represent St. Elias' Church and Monsignor Ghattas in Congress. I value highly his spiritual leadership and his kind friendship. We, in Greater Cleveland, will miss him, but we are also very proud of him.

DIRECT MEDICARE REIMBURSEMENT FOR NURSE PRACTITIONERS AND CLINICAL NURSE SPECIALISTS

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the Members of this body are well aware of the problems the many rural Americans face in accessing health care services in their communities. In recent years we have witnessed many rural areas throughout the country suffer from hospital closures and shortages of health care professionals. Rural communities are having increased difficulty in retaining and recruiting physicians and nurses in order to assure access to primary health care services for Medicare beneficiaries and other citizens. These health care professional shortages are linked to hospital closures in that most often the community will lose their physician when they lose their hospital.

Unfortunately, many Medicare beneficiaries are not receiving essential health care because physicians are not available. Often there are other health care providers available but because of restrictions on Medicare cover-

age, patients cannot utilize the services of other health care professionals such as nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists. The consequences can be very disturbing, especially in emergency cases.

For example, I am aware of a particular case in North Dakota where an elderly woman was suffering from pneumonia and was in need of medical treatment. Her community did not have a hospital, so she went to a group practice center that was staffed by nurse practitioners on a daily basis, but only had a physician available periodically. It just so happened that the day she needed care the physician was not available. The nurse practitioner could have provided the elderly woman with the care she needed but because Medicare does not provide coverage for services by nurse practitioners in this type of a setting, the elderly woman had to drive 70 miles to the nearest available physician.

That is why I am introducing legislation with my colleague BILL RICHARDSON that would provide direct Medicare reimbursement for nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists in rural areas. This legislation would make it possible for Medicare beneficiaries to receive health care services from health care providers that are recognized by other health insurance programs, government and private, as providing quality and cost-effective health care services. I believe that Medicare ought to join the CHAMPUS Program and the 15 States that have required health insurers to reimburse nurse practitioners directly for their services in utilizing the services of these professionals.

This legislation is similar to that which has been introduced by Senator DASCHLE in the other body. His bill was actually approved by the Senate Finance Committee last year as part of OBRA 1989 but did not become law.

Under current law, nurse practitioners can receive Medicare reimbursement for their services indirectly in rural health clinics and in skilled nursing facilities. This legislation would provide for direct Medicare reimbursement to certified nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists who provide services in rural areas.

Nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists will not replace physicians. By recognizing the services provided by these health care professionals, however, the Medicare Program can shore up some of the gaps in access to services. A recent OTA study shows that the quality of care provided by nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists is no less than the quality of physician services provided for similar ailments. Not only do nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists provide quality care for what they are qualified to deliver, but they do so in a cost-effective manner.

Although this legislation is expected to cost the Medicare Program about \$11 million in its first year, I anticipate that in the long run it will save money in the Medicare Program. Reimbursement under this legislation will be at 75 percent of prevailing charges—or 85 percent of prevailing charges outside of the hospital setting. In the end, this legislation is a cost-effective way to expand access to health care services to Medicare beneficiaries that live in rural areas.

I believe that it is time that the Medicare Program recognize the contribution nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists can make to improving access to health care services. These professionals are qualified to provide quality care and it only makes sense that their services be utilized. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE AWARDS FIRST RESEARCH GRANT FOR CANCER VACCINE TO MARC K. WALLACK, M.D.

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce to my fellow Members of Congress, that a new era in cancer research begins today. Marc K. Wallack, M.D., chairman of the department of general surgery of the Mount Sinai Medical Center, in the 18th Congressional District of Florida, has been awarded the first-ever research grant by the National Cancer Institute for the continued study of a vaccine that may prevent the recurrence of malignant melanoma, the deadliest of skin cancers.

Dr. Wallack received notification today of the \$500,000 grant, which will enable him to support the third and final phase of a randomized double-blind study being conducted under his direction at nine medical centers nationwide.

Melanoma is found most often in Florida, the Southwest, and the tropics. The deadly skin cancer spreads not just through the skin, but also to the lungs, liver, and brain. One-third of sufferers die, even after treatment. While the melanoma vaccine does not prevent cancer, if given after surgery, it could prevent the recurrences that often prove fatal. Approximately 22,000 new cases of malignant melanoma are diagnosed every year.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my fellow colleagues to join me in congratulating Dr. Wallack and the Mount Sinai Medical Center on this prestigious award and wish good luck for the speedy discovery of a cancer vaccine.

GEORGE KONHEIM RECEIVES VARIETY'S BIG HEART AWARD

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my good and distinguished friend George Konheim, who will be honored as an outstanding citizen at the Variety Club of Southern California's annual Big Heart Dinner on February 27, 1990.

The Variety Clubs International were formed in 1927 when a baby was abandoned in a theater in Pittsburgh. The owner of the theater and his friends adopted this baby, placed her in a founding home and decided to raise money for the baby and all the others in the home. This was Variety Club Chapter No. 1.

Since then, new chapters have been formed around the world. Its members have raised close to \$600 million for children who are sick, handicapped, abused, orphaned, or underprivileged. It is for his work in these areas that George Konheim will be honored.

George has been actively involved with community activities all of his life, both in his personal and his professional life. George is a director of the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, the Jewish Federation Council, Temple Ben Am, the Los Angeles Home for the Aged, and the Child Welfare League of America. He was recently elected to his 22d year as President of Vista Del Mar Child and Family Services, and has served as President of Reiss Davis Child Study Center and Home-Safe, Inc. He is also a leader in the United Way campaign, and is on the board of governors of the City of Hope.

The impressive array of organizations with which he has been affiliated is too long to list fully, but all point to the fact that the honor that will be bestowed on George Konheim is richly deserved. His work on behalf of the Los Angeles community, and particularly the children of the city, has been invaluable. I am delighted to join the Variety Club in recognizing his outstanding contributions.

At this year's annual Big Heart Dinner, over a half million dollars is expected to be raised which will go to the Child Amputee Center at UCLA, the Boys and Girls Club of East Los Angeles, the program for children with AIDS at USC County Hospital, the neo-natal wing at Cedars-Sinai, and for Sunshine Coaches which provides vans to transport children to hospitals and therapy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating George Konheim for being selected for this honor, and wishing him and his family the best of success in their continued efforts on behalf of the less fortunate in the Los Angeles area.

THE FIVE AMARAL BROTHERS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor five brothers who proudly served their country both in war and in peace.

The five Amaral brothers, Manuel, Horace, Eugene, David, and George, are all World War II U.S. Navy veterans. They collectively served in several areas during the war. Their campaigns included the American campaign, American defense, Asiatic-Pacific, European-African, Middle East, Philippine liberation, World War II occupation, and World War II victory. They also collectively received several decorations for their outstanding service including four Bronze Stars and one Silver Star.

Their service to this Nation also extended to their local community in East Providence, RI. A family plaque has been placed in their name remembering their generous donation of land for the city of East Providence.

It is with great pleasure, as a fellow veteran that I salute these five proud veterans. Their service both at home and abroad is a tribute

to their patriotism and their commitment to their fellow man.

THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL WORKERS ACT

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on a matter of both fiscal responsibility and simple fairness. I rise to introduce the Equal Opportunities for All Workers Act—a measure that would immediately repeal the Social Security earnings test.

More than any other Federal program established in the last half century, Social Security represents values and objectives that are particularly American. Since its inception in the 1930's, the Social Security System has constituted a unique compact between the Government and the working men and women of this country. It has functioned, in effect, as a kind of government promissory note—guaranteeing today's workers future security and dignity, in exchange for their present sacrifices. For over 50 years, the Social Security has served us well in this capacity.

Despite its successes, however, the system contains one provision that contradicts its own principles—a contradiction that compels me to act today. The outside earnings limitation imposes a tax on Social Security receipts if a senior citizen continues to work. Specifically, this limitation requires Social Security to deduct \$1 of benefits for every \$2 earned above the ceiling of a senior's allowable, annual income: effectively a 50-percent tax. Under current law, beneficiaries under age 65 can earn up to \$6,480 a year and those aged 65 through 69 can earn up to \$8,880 before this tax is imposed.

The earnings limit prevents thousands of older Americans from continuing to exercise one of their most fundamental rights: The right to work; and it denies to our economy the productive participation of skilled, experienced workers.

Over the last 20 years we have witnessed several congressional efforts to repeal this burdensome limitation. In abolishing the earnings test, however, these measures, would necessarily lower the size of the Social Security trust fund. To repeal the earnings limit might jeopardize the fiscal soundness of Social Security.

The bill I am introducing today, however, accomplishes the valuable dual purpose of eliminating this barrier to older workers while also strengthening the financial integrity of the overall Social Security System. The bill would immediately abolish the outside earnings limitation, thus enabling individuals to remain professionally productive for as long as possible. The distinguishing difference of this measure, however, is that all additional tax collected on new income earned would go exclusively toward supplementing the Social Security trust fund.

The origin of the earnings limit lies, as does Social Security itself, in the Great Depression. Jobs were scarce, so seniors were encour-

aged to leave the workforce to make way for younger workers. Today, unemployment is at a virtual minimum historically—5.2 percent. The shortage is no longer in jobs, but in skilled workers, with disciplined work habits, able to fill them. Social Security has outgrown its earnings test.

This bill would also have the salutary effect of actually increasing the savings rate among what, under its own provisions, would be a newly empowered segment of American workers. The contributions from these workers to the Social Security trust fund, it has been estimated, will actually exceed their new payments from it—for a net increase in the American savings rate. In this age of unwieldy budget deficits and increasing economic competition internationally, we must do all we can to encourage individuals who wish and are able to earn and spend money to do precisely that. The current arrangement penalizes not only active, productive seniors, but in fact everyone who benefits from a healthy, growing economy.

We can expect in the next 20 years to confront the most serious challenge—both socially and fiscally—to ever face the Social Security System. It is during this time that the so called baby boom generation will reach retirement age in full, rightful expectation of receiving their complete benefits. We must ensure that the fund is viable for them, and that their economic contributions are encouraged.

We live in a society in which the work force is growing older. This represents not a disadvantage, but a tremendous opportunity if we are wise enough to grasp it. We will increasingly rely on the skills and energy of older workers. The sooner we not only recognize this fact, but accommodate ourselves to it, the sooner we can realize our full economic capabilities.

My measure seeks to give those whom the system most immediately benefits as full an opportunity as possible to keep it strong and functioning. Rarely has what is most fiscally prudent so closely corresponded to what is undeniably morally right. Our action today ensures that the promise America made over 50 years ago to its workers is kept.

IN WHOSE IMAGE

HON. ARTHUR RAVENEL, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. RAVENEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following interesting article, "In Whose Image" by Al Wall, one of my constituents. In the light of recent ethics scandals in both the public and private sectors, I believe that it is required reading for all.

[From the Christian Single, July 1989]

IN WHOSE IMAGE

(By Al Wall)

The following quotation is an empirical acquisition from years of observing local and national politics: "It must not only be right, it must look right."

This truism seems to have been overlooked by a considerable number of people in the public eye—politicians, entertainers, athletes, business and professional men and

women. In the first six months of 1987 fallen heroes, a group too numerous to list here, dominated front page news. To identify even a few would serve no useful purpose; the admitted and known misdeeds of the idolized is sufficient reason to underscore the need for an individual—in public or private life—to carefully guard his/her image.

"And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness . . . So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them" (Gen. 1:26-27).

Most of us have a natural disposition to think of our personal image as outward appearance—how we look in terms of good grooming and acceptance of our style of dress. While I subscribe to the late Col. Elliott W. Springs' philosophy that "Clothes make the man," appropriate dress is not as important as the feelings and emotions of the heart. Our true image depends upon fair dealing, honesty, integrity, dependability, and the practice of Christian ideals as much as it does a weekly visit to the hairdresser or a monthly visit to the haberdasher or boutique.

As the director of a human resources service organization I work with people from all walks of life to help improve their public image. My clients include politicians, entertainers, businessmen and women, professionals and occasionally, students. From my experience, today, more than ever before, young people are becoming concerned about how they're perceived by the public; how and what others think about them. The reason for this sudden interest in a good image is that millions of young people are employed in positions that demand public acceptance and approval. The pressure to "look good" may lead to a lowering of one's moral standards and Christian beliefs.

The Bible clearly teaches harsh lessons about human misconduct and in some cases, the resulting harsh punishment. For them, it was a matter of choice. Adam's choice cost him the Garden of Eden; Esau's, his birthright; the rich young ruler's, his life; Judas and Ananias', their life and fellowship with God; and Absalom's, David's throne. In each illustration there was an undisputed incorrect choice; each person failed to consider the consequences of his or her actions and decisions.

As a matter of choice we should not frequent businesses known to cater to people with questionable backgrounds. Patronizing such places may be required in the course of business, or they may be a source for obtaining business or professional assistance or information. Regular visits to these locations may lead to unwanted and unearned "guilt by association". We are reminded again that "it must not only be right, it must look right".

In one noble gesture golfing great Bobby (Robert Tyre) Jones demonstrated to the world that material gain was less important to him than maintaining his integrity. The 1930 winner of golf's coveted top prize, the Grand Slam, first accepted the gift of an expensive home in Atlanta, Georgia. The full-time lawyer, part-time golfer believed his amateur standing would be in jeopardy if he accepted the gift. Jones graciously thanked his benefactors and then returned the house in order that no shadow of suspicion be cast on his nonprofessional status. To him, accepting a \$50,000 home (worth many times more today) while still participating as an amateur golfer didn't "look right".

Image building, taking into consideration both outward appearance and inward con-

viction, requires adherence to a constant set of principles. One can't waffle or vacillate on an important detail which he/she knows unequivocally to be morally wrong. Protecting the image should be practiced with the same serene diligence that one goes about a day's work: Your word and your integrity are Number One.

TRIBUTE TO WAYNE GRETZKY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a truly outstanding individual—Wayne Gretzky. Wayne is not only one of our country's greatest sportsmen, he is involved with and dedicated to the work of a wide variety of charitable and nonprofit organizations. In line with that commitment, Wayne Gretzky is to be honored by an all-star cast at the Fifth Annual Sports Award Roast benefiting the City of Hope Medical Center where he will receive the prestigious "Steamer Award."

Wayne Gretzky's professional career is unparalleled and is well known to the Members of this House. He joined the Los Angeles Kings in 1988 after a brilliant career with the Edmonton Oilers. Last year he became the National Hockey League's alltime leading scorer and for 8 consecutive years Wayne has received the "Victor Award" as hockey's outstanding player.

Apart from hockey, Wayne has distinguished himself as a humanitarian and a philanthropist. He has been a key supporter of the City of Hope—one of this country's leading medical research and care institutions. He is also involved with a wide range of other organizations and during his short time in Los Angeles has already distinguished himself as an individual committed to using his fame and prestige to benefit those less fortunate.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure and privilege to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Wayne Gretzky, a supreme athlete, a community leader, and an excellent role model for all.

UMW-PITTSSTON CONTRACT RATIFIED

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, after being on strike for almost 1 year, over 1,200 United Mine Workers of America members in West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky ratified a labor contract with the Pittston Coal Group.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend UMW President Richard Trumka and Pittston Chairman and CEO Paul Douglas for reaching this agreement. A great deal of credit also goes to Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole who took a personal interest in this labor dispute and served as a mediator at a most crucial juncture in the negotiations.

Moreover, I congratulate the rank and file mineworkers and their families. They worked for over a year without a contract. When it

became evident that no settlement would be reached, they exercised their right to strike. During the course of this labor dispute over 3,000 miners and family members were arrested for nonviolent acts of civil disobedience. Meanwhile, some of the tactics used against the mineworkers last year were more reminiscent of the 1920's and 1930's than 1989. In the Appalachian coalfields we saw a new generation of armed, helmeted mercenaries confronting workers who were exercising their legal rights. Peaceful picket lines were threatened by what can only be described as storm troopers armed with mace, nightsticks and even firearms.

Mr. Speaker, organized labor as a whole has been experiencing an erosion of basic rights and civil liberties stemming from our dear former President Reagan's union busting legacy that began with the air traffic controllers strike. But the line in the sand was drawn by the United Mine Workers of America—at places like "Camp Solidarity in Logan County, WV, and at the Moss No. 3 coal preparation plant near Carbo, VA. To all those who were "on the line in '89" I salute you. The ramifications of the actions you took in the coalfields have a significance which will reverberate throughout the Nation.

THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, as you know, October 14, 1990 is the 100th birthday of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. A number of events are scheduled throughout the world to recognize this significant milestone, and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Society of Gettysburg, PA, is taking a lead role in the domestic celebration.

When thinking of Ike, I have always kept in mind a quote first used to describe George Washington: "a citizen, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Eisenhower rose from modest origins to become one of the great military leaders in our Nation's history, and one of the most beloved and popular Presidents of all time.

Throughout his career, Ike was recognized for his honesty, integrity, and leadership, as well as his ability to get the job done in a direct and straightforward manner. All Americans should strive to emulate these traits. The celebration this year of Eisenhower's centennial birthday will help to further enlighten and educate people about his deeds and accomplishments.

I recently came across the text of a speech made by a member of the Gettysburg Eisenhower Society, Jane Stevens. Her remarks about Ike are an eloquent tribute to a great American hero. I commend them to your attention.

Many of you are familiar with this button I am wearing on my lapel. For those of you who are not, it says "I Like Ike," a slogan

from his first presidential campaign. With his warm, down-to-earth style and spontaneous grin, it was easy to like "Ike." He loved people and people loved him. "I Like Ike" soon became the sentiment of the nation. We trusted him. The whole world trusted him. He became known in his time as the "World's Most Trusted Citizen."

A humble man from humble beginnings, Eisenhower believed in those good old-fashioned, seemingly simple but difficult to develop qualities of honesty, integrity, courage, and honor. He was a man of strong faith, in his God, in himself, and in his fellow man. A West Point graduate, he ranked "duty" above all else.

At the time Eisenhower came to the Presidency, much of the world was weary with the fatigue of war. He was a military man who hated war. He held our hand like the good doctor who holds the hand of an ailing patient at his bedside, giving him the spirit to heal. And so we did. We had eight years of prosperity, the best decade of this century. For eight years he gave us peace.

It was a dangerous decade, the fifties; a period of transition. Eisenhower intuitively understood the danger; when confrontation is unrestrained, direct means between the world powers could no longer be tolerated. He understood that the peace that must be sought could not just be a "stilling of the guns, easing the sorrows of war, more than an escape from death," but a "way of life" in this nuclear age. He wisely understood that the world was now too big, too complex, too pervasive, and too dangerous, with its ability to annihilate itself, for any one single man or nation to implement a program that would bring world peace.

Esquire Magazine, in an article by Murray Kempton, described Dwight D. Eisenhower as "the great tortoise . . . upon whose back the world sat for eight years . . . never recognizing the cunning beneath the shell." Once, when asked what he thought was the most important quality a leader must have, Eisenhower replied, "selflessness." It was his conviction that we each had a responsibility, a duty to rise above partisanship, to attempt to understand another's point of view and circumstance, to cooperate in achieving a just and honest solution to a problem or crisis. He was a genius at unifying disparate personalities into an effective team. He was a genius at calmly managing crises.

Quoting Eisenhower, "there can be no freedom without peace. There can be no peace without understanding." This is not just an oversimplified, naive statement about the ongoing efforts to strive for world peace. Especially in view of the escalating problems of drug abuse, the destruction of our environment, and political unrest, it is a very difficult and demanding solution whereby each of us as individual citizens of the world must selflessly do our part, and duty, by whatever contribution we can make.

Eisenhower stated on numerous occasions that he felt his greatest failure was his inability as a leader to achieve world peace. Such a goal would seem wildly optimistic, and unfair to expect of a single man's capacity as a leader. He did not, he could not hope to give us world peace during his time in office. However, he did give us a legacy of freedom as the role model for the means to achieve world peace. His qualities of character are an exemplary guide to govern ourselves with dignity, to understand and respect that same dignity in our fellow man,

and to come together as one for world peace.

**BARBARA LAWSON LEAVES
EDEN EXPRESS**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Barbara Lawson, the executive director of Eden Express. Eden Express is located in Hayward, CA, in California's Ninth Congressional District. Ms. Lawson is leaving the restaurant after 8½ years of service.

Ms. Lawson began her career with Eden Express in 1981. Her job was to direct the restaurant's business operation and to put together a training program for the disabled. The twofold project evolved into a model for the Nation in the training of the mentally and emotionally disabled.

Eden Express is an 82-seat restaurant; but more importantly, it is a training center where a variety of developmentally disabled people learn job skills in a food service setting. Many of the trainees are people with a history of mental problems or combinations of physical handicaps and developmental disabilities and have never held jobs before coming to Eden Express. The training takes place in a natural work setting with an average of 30 disabled persons enrolled at one time and an average training time of 3.5 months. At the restaurant, the trainees learn self confidence, good working habits and skills needed to obtain and hold a job in the competitive market place. The disabled served at Eden Express are between 16 and 55 years old and, diagnosed as mentally ill, learning disabled, deaf, physically disabled, or brain injured.

The training program that Barbara Lawson devised has helped over 600 disabled people train and move on toward other jobs. Of those that have graduated, 94 percent have obtained jobs and over 82 percent have maintained them. In May 1989, the National Restaurant Association honored Eden Express at their national convention in Chicago for being an outstanding training program. As a national model training program, the staff of Eden Express has assisted in helping launch 17 similar training programs across the Nation.

Eden Express was established by families who had members that could benefit from such a training setting. Besides the dining room which is open 7 days a week for breakfast and lunch, the restaurant also features a banquet room that seats 50 where community groups often meet regularly. The restaurant also offers catering and take-out service, and provides wholesale baking of 600 dozen cookies and muffins weekly.

Eden Express has received numerous awards for its pioneering program including the John R. May Award in 1987 from the San Francisco Foundation for being an outstanding organization in the bay area. In 1987 and 1988, Eden Express was featured on CBS's "West 57th Street," in 1989, on the Peter Jennings News Show, in 1989, on CNN, and has also been featured on various local TV stations, on local radio, and in newspapers.

Table Magazine, Restaurant and Institutions, Restaurant USA, Western Tables, Restaurant Business, Restaurant News, and People Magazine have all run feature articles on the restaurant. The restaurant has also received honorary mentions in the following books: "Schizophrenia," by Mary Ellen Walsh; "Surviving Schizophrenia," a family manual by Dr. Torrey; and "Care of the Mentally III," a rating of State programs by Drs. Torrey and Wolfe.

Barbara Lawson was born in Oakland, CA, and raised in the San Francisco Bay Area. She received her B.A. from Cal State University at Hayward, and her masters in public affairs from the University of Southern California. Barbara also has her food service credential and a community college credential. She is the past owner of the Lafayette Creamery in Lafayette, CA, and has worked in community service for over 25 years prior to coming to Eden Express. Barbara has three children, Keith, age 31; Lori, age 29; and Lesli, age 22.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Lawson will be sorely missed at Eden Express where she made the restaurant and its training program into a model for the entire Nation. She will be moving on to a job in consulting and plans to direct her attention to writing about Eden Express and the concepts that contributed to its success in the hopes that everyone will be able to understand what it is that makes this particular program work. I wish Barbara luck in her new career and want her to know that her time at Eden Express enriched not only the lives of the disabled but also the lives of everyone who came in contact with them.

**THE SOCIAL SECURITY
TELEPHONE ACCESS ACT OF 1990**

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Social Security Telephone Access Act of 1990. Congressman JACOBS, MOODY, and HUGHES are joining me as original cosponsors. This legislation seeks to address some serious problems with the Social Security toll-free 800 number that have come to the attention of congressional caseworkers across the country. Senator PRYOR is also introducing a companion bill in the Senate.

While I applaud efforts by the Social Security Administration to improve productivity, these efforts must not come at the expense of service to the public. I am afraid that the national data I have seen and the anecdotal evidence I have heard indicate that the 800 number was not a step forward.

Busy signals in January, particularly during the early part of each week, continued to exceed 50 percent. Today, if you open your phone book to find out where your nearest Social Security office is located you will find an empty space where that information used to be found. Beneficiaries with a case can no longer call the Social Security employee who is handling their problem. Instead they must speak with an 800 number operator, who is often hundreds of miles from the relevant file. The caller is then told that they will receive a

return phone call from the local office, creating an unnecessary delay and adding to the frustration of an already upset beneficiary.

The 800 number has its place in the Social Security system, I only question whether it should be the sole method of contact between SSA and the public. The legislation we are introducing today will require the SSA to list in local telephone directories the local office phone numbers and addresses, along side the 800 number. The phone directory would indicate that calls relating to specific cases should be directed to the local number, while general Social Security questions and information could best be obtained through dialing the toll-free 800 number.

In addition to ensuring this dual access, the legislation also includes a demonstration project that I have drawn from a bill I introduced in the last session. This telephone service center demonstration project passed the House last year as part of the Reconciliation Act, but unfortunately it was not included in the final conference report.

This demonstration project would test the feasibility of a system to generate followup letters to callers to the 800 number. Many Members of Congress have had reports of misinformation and misunderstandings from questions put to teleservice operators at the 800 numbers. Followup letters would help clarify the responses to these calls, provide a paper record for beneficiaries to substantiate their claims in any subsequent proceeding with the SSA, and provide a quality check for beneficiaries and SSA management.

Mr. Speaker, the Social Security Telephone Access Act of 1990 will allow the SSA to upgrade its technology and improve its services and productivity while protecting the interest of the American public. I ask that the text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD immediately following these remarks.

H.R. 4051

A bill to provide for improved access by telephone to the Social Security Administration

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Social Security Telephone Access Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. ACCESS BY TELEPHONE TO LOCAL OFFICES OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title of the Social Security Act is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"TELEPHONE ACCESS TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

"SEC. 712. (a) REQUIRED MINIMUM LEVEL OF ACCESS TO LOCAL OFFICES.—In addition to such other access by telephone to offices of the Social Security Administration as the Secretary may consider appropriate, the Secretary shall maintain access by telephone to local offices of the Social Administration at the level of access generally available as of October 1, 1989.

"(b) TELEPHONE LISTINGS.—The Secretary shall make such requests of local telephone utilities in the United States as are necessary to ensure that, in listing subsequently published by such utilities for each locality, the address for each local office of the Social Security Administration serving such

locality is listed. Each requested listing shall include—

"(1) the following statement: 'For information about a specific case or claim, call—', following by the number for the local office; and

"(2) with respect to any toll-free number maintained by the Social Security Administration, the following statement: 'For general information, call—' followed by the toll-free number."

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment that by subsection (a) shall take effect 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS RELATING TO ACCOUNTABILITY FOR TELEPHONE SERVICE CENTER COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall develop and carry out demonstration projects designed to implement the accountability procedures described in subsection (b) in each of not fewer than 3 telephone service centers operated by the Social Security Administration. Telephone service centers shall be selected for implementation of the accountability procedures so as to permit a thorough evaluation of such procedures as they would operate in conjunction with the service technology most recently employed by the Social Security Administration. Each such demonstration project shall commence not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall remain in operation for not less than 1 year and not more than 3 years.

(b) **ACCOUNTABILITY PROCEDURES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—During the period of each demonstration project developed and carried out by the Secretary of Health and Human Services with respect to a telephone service center pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide for the application at such telephone service center of accountability procedures consisting of the following:

(A) In any case in which a person communicates with the Social Security Administration by telephone at such telephone service center and provides in such communication his or her name, address, and such other identifying information as the Secretary determines necessary and appropriate for purposes of this subparagraph, the Secretary must thereafter promptly provide such person a written receipt which sets forth—

(i) the name of any individual representing the Social Security Administration with whom such person has spoken in such communication;

(ii) the date of the communication;

(iii) a description of the nature of the communication;

(iv) any action that an individual representing the Social Security Administration has indicated in the communication will be taken in response to the communication; and

(v) a description of the information or advice offered in the communication by an individual representing the Social Security Administration.

(B) Such person must be notified during the communication by an individual representing the Social Security Administration that, if adequate identifying information is provided to the Administration, a receipt described in subparagraph (A) will be provided to such person.

(C) A copy of any receipt required to be provided to any person under subparagraph (A) must be—

(i) included in the file maintained by the Social Security Administration relating to such person; or

(ii) if there is no such file, otherwise retained by the Social Security Administration in retrievable form until the end of the 5-year period following the termination of the project.

(2) **EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN ROUTINE TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS.**—The Secretary may exclude from demonstration projects carried out pursuant to this section routine telephone communications which do not relate to potential or current eligibility or entitlement to benefits.

(c) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate written reports on the progress of each demonstration project conducted pursuant to this section, together with any related data and materials which the Secretary may consider appropriate. Such reports shall include an initial report (relating to the first 180 days of the project), which shall be submitted not later than 270 days after the commencement of the project, and annual reports thereafter for the duration of the project. The final report shall be submitted not later than 90 days after the termination of the project.

(2) **SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) assess the costs and benefits of the accountability procedures;

(B) identify any major difficulties encountered in implementing the demonstration project; and

(C) assess the feasibility of implementing the accountability procedures on a national basis.

THE SOCIETY OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI, INC.

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, last October the Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Inc., held its annual convention in Orlando, FL. The society is an independent, nongovernment organization of 8,000 men and women who have previously served our Nation as special agents of the FBI. The members of the society continue to be interested in and supportive of the FBI and its role in the intelligence sphere. At the October 1989 convention, the society adopted an important resolution expressing the support of its members for our country's use of the important tools of intelligence collection, counterintelligence, and covert action in defense of our people and our fundamental national goals. Today, I wish to insert the text of this laudable resolution in the RECORD and commend it to my colleagues as an eloquent reminder to all of us of the important role which these intelligence activities play in our efforts to protect and promote our national interests:

RESOLUTION

Whereas the patriots who established us as one nation under God did so through the

application of all the arts and skills of war and deception;

Whereas these included the tools and weapons of the ancient craft of intelligence utilized by all nations since time immemorial;

Whereas such tools and weapons include intelligence collection and use, counterintelligence ploys, covert action and a wide variety of methods and procedures to defend and preserve a body of people and its heritage;

Whereas the Government established by our founding fathers is of the people, by the people and for the people;

Whereas any attack against, or threat to, that Government is an attack on, or threat to, each of us individually;

Whereas every tried and true countermeasure should be available to our intelligence agencies to defeat the subtle espionage and subversive attacks against our strength and security which are constantly being waged with all the weapons of guile, deception and deceit: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Incorporated, support the use and application of the tools and weapons of the intelligence craft, including intelligence collection, counterintelligence, and covert action, and urge their use in the defense of our people and the accomplishment of our Government's goals of survival and peace for all nations.

HOMELESS VETERANS

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, last October, the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a field hearing in Cambridge, MA, to investigate the issue of homeless veterans. Chairman LANE EVANS, Congressman TOM RIDGE, Congressman GEORGE SANGMEISTER and I participated in this hearing. I think we all came to the agreement that despite the efforts of some very dedicated, hard-working individuals, much more is needed to be done to reach out to the homeless veteran population and to keep them permanently off the street. People who are on the front lines working directly with homeless veterans in Massachusetts—people like Will Escobar and Jim Hoover from the Boston V.A.'s Homeless Chronically Mentally Ill Program; Ken Smith, Director for the New England Shelter for Homeless Veterans in Boston; Ralph Cooper, Director of the Veterans Benefits Clearinghouse in Roxbury; and Mark Follonsbee, from Shelter, Inc., in Cambridge—know that we have only hit the tip of the iceberg when it comes to dealing with homeless veterans' needs and that much more support is needed in order to end this national tragedy. Yet, President Bush level funded homeless services in his fiscal year 1990 veterans' budget which will have the effect of curtailing these men's efforts.

Thirty to fifty percent of the adult male homeless population are veterans. These are men and women who were willing to shed their blood and sweat defending the democra-

cy and freedom which we value so highly. It is time that our country finds its soul and makes the commitment to deal with the needs of homeless veterans.

Homeless veterans are not looking for a handout, they are in need of both a helping hand and a welcome home. Although many struggle with complex problems such as mental illness, alcoholism and drug addiction, their problems are within our reach. We have to be able to design a system that is "user-friendly." First, we must provide a health care system that is flexible, allowing homeless veterans to drop in when they need care instead of sending them away with an appointment. Second, we must be able to provide homeless veterans with affordable housing in a supportive environment which will help ease them back into mainstream society. One thing we know that's not the answer is warehousing the homeless in shelters without links to services or permanent housing—it only serves to perpetuate isolation and dependence. Finally, we must be able to provide homeless veterans with job training and skills in order that they can develop the self-assurance and the independence they need in order to remain in mainstream society.

On February 7, 1990, I introduced legislation with my colleagues, Senator JOHN KERRY, Congressman HARLEY STAGGERS, and Congressman CHESTER ATKINS, which implements these three ideas and provides \$100 million for each of the next 4 years to accomplish these goals.

The Comprehensive Services Program for Homeless Veterans is legislation which will provide health care, social services, housing, vocational rehabilitation, and transportation services so that we can realistically put an end to this national tragedy. This bill requires that each medical center director within the Department of Veterans Affairs conducts an assessment of the extent of the homeless veteran problem in their area, draft a plan using the array of services provided under the legislation and then form a multidisciplinary team to implement the plan.

The legislation will provide for drop-in centers to be conveniently located in urban areas so that veterans can receive medical and psychiatric care, warm meals, hygiene facilities, job assistance and referral to services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and by other agencies as well. Homeless veterans will also become eligible for greatly needed dental, optometric and podiatric care. For an example, it is absurd to expect a homeless veteran to be able to fill out a job application if his vision has deteriorated to the point that he can no longer read. Although these services can be costly, without them, many of other efforts would be futile. The legislation will allow the Secretary to accept donated dental, optometric and other medical equipment and services to help defray the costs.

The bill also provides for mobile support teams to facilitate outreach in not only urban areas but also rural areas as well where the homeless may not have adequate access to needed services. These mobile support teams will provide on demand medical and counseling services and will also provide transportation to medical centers and shelter.

The legislation provides three different types of housing programs in order to meet the varied needs of homeless veterans. Two of the programs establish group homes which provide for varying levels of supervision. One group home is self-run, modeled after the highly successful Oxford homes, which permits the individuals in recovery to learn responsibility and allows for extensive replication of the homes because of the low cost. The other group home is more structured, designed for the individual who requires more intensive therapy and supervision. The last housing program is modeled after the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Section 8 Program. Under this program, a homeless veteran would contribute 30 percent of their income toward rent and the Department of Veterans Affairs would make up the difference between the veteran's income and the fair market value of the apartment in the private market. All three of these programs require that the veteran remain drug and alcohol free and builds on the concept of "veterans helping veterans." All three of these programs require that the veteran make contributions to the rent. All three of these programs require that the veterans be employed or involved in some sort of work therapy program administered or approved by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The problems that homeless veterans face are within our reach. Too many are too quick to throw up their hands and give up on homeless veterans. The Marine Corps has a tradition: never leave a wounded man behind on the battlefield. We would do well to follow in this tradition so that we may heal the wounds of the homeless veterans and get them off the battlefield known as the American streets. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3992, the Comprehensive Services Program for Homeless Veterans. Below is a section-by-section summary of the legislation.

H.R. 3992, COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES PROGRAM FOR HOMELESS VETERANS SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Section 1. Title. "Comprehensive Services Program for Homeless Veterans Act of 1990"

Section 2. Definition of Comprehensive Service Program. The purpose of the Comprehensive Services Program is to address the housing, medical care, vocational rehabilitation, social services and transportation needs of homeless veterans. The Secretary will establish this program using services provided under this Act and coordinating these services with other Department of Veterans Affairs programs and any other federal, state and local programs designed to address the needs of homeless veterans.

Section 3. Assessment and Plan.

a. Each medical center director must conduct a joint assessment with the regional benefits director to determine the extent of the homeless veteran problem in their area. The assessment will also include current services being provided by the medical center and benefits office and the extent in which efforts are being coordinated with other public and private organizations.

b. 1. Following the assessment, the medical center and the regional benefits director must jointly submit a plan, including a request for funding, as to how they intend to meet the needs of homeless veterans in their area under the Comprehensive Serv-

ices Program. Justification must be provided for failure to submit a plan and request for funding.

2. To implement such plans, a multi-disciplinary team of employees must be established. Plans may be periodically updated by the directors to reflect the needs of their current homeless veteran population.

c. \$100 million is authorized to carry out the new services under this act for each of the fiscal years 1991-1994. The medical center director's request for funding is capped at \$1 million per year.

Section 4. Drop-In Service Centers.

a. In areas of the country with a high population of homeless veterans, drop-in service centers will be provided in conveniently located areas.

b. At least five full-time equivalent employees will be assigned to the drop-in centers. Employees must be in addition to existing Department employees.

c. Services provided include assessment for treatment, evaluation of eligibility for government benefits, medical and psychiatric treatment, counseling and referrals, meals, hygiene facilities, assistance with discharge upgrading and employment services.

Section 5. Mobile support teams.

Mobile support teams will be established to provide outreach, clinical care and transportation services to homeless veterans in areas where there are a high number of homeless veterans and in rural areas where access to services is limited.

Section 6. Expanded health services.

Homeless veterans will be eligible for dental, optometric and podiatric services including supplies.

Section 7. Housing assistance payments.

a. The Secretary shall establish a program which will provide monthly housing assistance payments for homeless veterans.

b. The Secretary will consult with housing experts when establishing regulations for this program.

c. The Secretary will provide housing assistance payments equivalent to the difference between 30% of the veteran's household income and the fair market value of the rental unit.

d. 1. The housing assistance is available for one year unless a veteran in good standing, is unable to find alternative housing. Veterans in this program, must be employed at least half-time or be involved in some work therapy program administered or approved by the Department of Veterans Affairs and must maintain periodic contact with the Department or other authorized agencies. The housing must meet state and local housing codes.

2. Each director will ensure that regular visits by a counselor to the housing unit are conducted to ensure that the conditions of the program are being met.

Section 8. Group homes maintained by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

a. 1. The director shall use funds appropriated under this Act to purchase or lease homes for the provision of housing to veterans with chronic mental illness or who are recovering from alcohol or drug abuse.

2. A. Homeless veterans are to be given first priority. All residents must be employed at least half-time or be involved in some work therapy program administered or approved by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

B. Residential staff housing located on the grounds of medical centers may be used for this purpose.

C. Each group home will have a live-in manager who is a veteran.

D. Drug and alcohol counseling and other appropriate rehabilitation activities will be provided in the group homes.

E. The use of drugs or alcohol is prohibited and will result in expulsion from the group housing.

F. Veterans will pay rent based on their ability to pay and any rent collected will go toward the cost of maintaining the group homes.

G. Housing must be in compliance with state and local housing codes and regulations.

b. Group homes are to be administered according to the guidelines established under the Public Health Service Act.

Section 9. Group homes through nonprofit private entities.

a. 1. The Secretary shall establish and maintain a revolving fund to make loans for the provision of group homes for veterans with chronic mental illness or who are recovering from alcohol or drug abuse. At least four individuals must reside in each group home.

2. The loan from the revolving fund must not exceed more than \$4,000. The purpose of the loan is to provide payment of first and last month's rent when required to secure a home. The loan will be paid back no later than two months after the date on which the loan was made.

3. Each resident will pay their share of the loan through monthly installments. Reasonable penalties will be assessed for failure to make the payment on time.

4. The loan can be made to nonprofit private entities, approved by the Secretary, who agree to operate the homes under the following specifications:

a. the use of alcohol or any illegal drug in the group home is prohibited;

b. any resident who violates this prohibition will be expelled;

c. the cost of the housing including utilities will be shared by the residents;

d. the group home will be self-run; by voting, the residents will establish policies concerning the manner in which the home will run.

b. Group homes are to be administered according to the guidelines established under the Public Health Service Act.

Section 10. Evaluations and reports.

a. Each year, the Secretary will provide Congress with the evaluation of the Comprehensive Services Program for that year.

b. In 1994, the Secretary will provide Congress with an overall program evaluation of the Comprehensive Services program.

Section 11. Acceptance of donations.

The Secretary may accept donations of equipment and services for the purposes of providing services under this Act.

Section 13. Definitions.

INTRODUCTION OF OSHA CRIMINAL PENALTY REFORM ACT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Senator METZENBAUM and I are jointly introducing legislation to beef up and strengthen the criminal penalty provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act [the OSH Act].

While the Sentencing Reform Act—the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, as amended in 1986—had the effect of increas-

ing criminal fines for OSHA violations, these new fines have yet to be fully used.

Under current law, criminal penalties do not apply to workplace safety violations unless there is a resulting fatality. Our bill expands the application of criminal sanctions to willful violations which result in serious bodily injury to workers or recklessly endanger human life.

The weak criminal penalty provisions of the OSH Act are outdated and do not act as a deterrent for those few employers who willfully and recklessly expose workers to toxic substances and dangerous working conditions.

Under present law an employer who willfully violates Federal workplace safety laws causing a worker's death faces no more than 6 months in jail. By comparison, making a copy of a rented video movie is punishable by up to 5 years in prison. That makes no sense.

This bill grew out of hearings held by the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Employment and Housing, which I chair, in 1988 on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's [OSHA] nonuse of criminal penalties for workplace safety violations. The low criminal penalties for workplace safety violations were repeatedly cited at the hearings as the main reason there have been so few criminal prosecutions by the Federal Government. Since OSHA was established 20 years ago, there have been less than 20 criminal prosecutions, and in only one instance has it resulted in jail time.

Under the bill the penalty for a willful violation by an employer which leads to loss to human life is increased from 6 months to up to 10 years imprisonment.

The bill creates two new criminal offenses. An employer who willfully violates an OSHA standard which causes serious bodily injury to a worker can be punished by a fine and up to 7 years in prison. An employer whose willful violations recklessly endangers human life can be punished by a fine and up to 5 years in prison.

This bill puts teeth into the OSH Act. Unlike civil fines which can be passed on as part of the cost of doing business, the prospect of criminal prosecution and imprisonment will do much to ensure that workplaces are safe and healthful.

OSHA CRIMINAL SANCTIONS—SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section I.—Short Title

Section II.—Criminal Penalties

The penalty for a willful violation causing the death of an employee is increased from \$10,000 to fines enacted in the Sentencing Reform Act which range from \$250,000 for an individual to \$500,000 for an incorporated entity. Jail sentences are increased from six months for the first violation and one year for the second violation to 10 years for the first violation and 20 years for the second violation.

The penalty for giving advance notification of an OSHA inspection is increased from \$1,000 and not more than six months imprisonment to fines in compliance with the Sentencing Reform Act and imprisonment of up to two years.

The penalty for making false statements is increased from \$10,000 to fines in compliance with the Sentencing Reform Act and imprisonment of one year.

The penalty for violation of posting requirements is increased from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS

A new subsection is added which makes willful violations of OSHA standards, rules and regulations a criminal offense when such violations result in serious bodily injury to an employee, with fines in compliance with the Sentencing Reform Act and imprisonment for not more than seven years.

A new subsection is added which makes willful violations of OSHA standards, rules and regulations which recklessly endanger an employee a criminal offense with fines in compliance with the Sentencing Reform Act and imprisonment of not more than ten years.

PERSONAL LIABILITY

Corporate directors, officers or agents are liable for the same penalties as employers directly involved in violations if they are found to have willfully authorized, ordered or acquiesced in such violations. Penalties or fines imposed on a director, officer or agent shall not be paid from corporate funds.

Section III.—Definitions

Serious bodily injury is defined to include impairment, disfigurement and substantial risk of death.

Section IV

Nothing in the OSH Act shall preempt state and local enforcement of criminal codes.

BILL MORTENSEN'S ELECTION TO FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friend William S. Mortensen on his election to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board of San Francisco. Bill is the chairman and CEO of FirstFed Financial Corp. of Santa Monica, CA.

At a time when the industry is under fire, Bill's history within the industry makes him an ideal choice for the post. In addition to his work with FirstFed, Bill Mortensen has been an influential leader in the California savings and loan industry. He was president of the California League of Savings Institutions, the National Council of Savings Institutions, and the Conference of Savings and Loan Associations.

Although the San Francisco Home Loan Bank Board does not play a role in the regulation of thrifts, Bill's contributions to the board's decisions on credit policies will be noticed. He has been critical of the lax enforcement that has characterized the industry in recent years, and has supported tougher penalties for unethical executives. Most importantly, he has expressed strong support for the enforcement of the more rigorous capital standards that were enacted last year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Bill Mortensen on his new post. I expect that his presence on the board will be a tremendous asset to the organization.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY IMPROVEMENTS ACT

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned, as are many other Americans, about rising foreign investment in the United States. We simply do not know enough about the extent, distribution, and effects of foreign investment to allow critical choices about which kinds of these activities may benefit our economy, and those which could immediately or over time threaten our Nation's security.

I have introduced the Foreign Investment Policy Improvements Act to provide the basis for making these crucial decisions, and to put detailed information on foreign ownership in the United States into the hands of officials given responsibility under the Exon-Florio amendment to the 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act for analyzing all foreign acquisitions and mergers over \$1 million. Exon-Florio has already served as a useful national security deterrent for companies in my State of Indiana, yet Federal officials could function even more effectively if they had access to a detailed, ongoing profile of foreign investment.

Currently, a number of Federal agencies collect data on foreign investment. The problem is not that too little information is collected—it is that the data is not organized coherently and made available to the right officials. Thus, the two most important data resources of the Federal Government—the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Census Bureau—now give us an incomplete and at times distorted picture, like a jigsaw puzzle with scattered pieces.

Quite simply, this bill, by putting together the essential pieces of the foreign investment puzzle, would yield both an exact overall view of foreign investment and provide a very localized level of detail. This is a complete picture which is vital to our national security and an informed debate on foreign investment, but one which is currently unavailable. The bill reflects an important change recommended by prominent and respected experts on foreign investment in the United States, such as Edward Graham of Duke University and Paul Krugman of MIT.

By merging the information we already collect, this bill does not create an unnecessary paperwork burden for business or government. And as the President's chief economic adviser, Michael Boskin, notes, free markets function best with sound data.

The Foreign Investment Policy Improvements Act merges Census Bureau data collected at the "establishment" level with "enterprise" level data already collected and reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis under the 1976 International Investment and Trade in Services Act. This merger would allow us to know with much greater precision the exact economic activities of a foreign entity and each of its affiliates or subsidiaries. The merger of data is feasible because both agencies use a common employer identification number. This bill breaks down the legal

and bureaucratic walls that prevent such a merger.

Second, the bill gives this very detailed, classified information to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, an entity given authority by the President pursuant to the Exon-Florio amendment of the 1988 Trade Act. Current law bars even these top officials from obtaining the classified enterprise-level data BEA collects. My proposal ends this legal barrier and provides the Committee with better data while maintaining tight confidentiality safeguards.

Lastly, this proposal allows authorized personnel at the General Accounting Office to access both the merged and raw BEA and Census Bureau foreign investment data so that GAO can fully evaluate the Federal Government's information collection methods and its presentation of foreign investment activity. Such a comprehensive analysis has never been performed. GAO would then develop nonclassified reports on its findings to Congress and the American people.

Under this bill, both executive branch and GAO officers and employees having access to this classified data remain under exactly the same strictures and penalties currently imposed on BEA and Census Bureau personnel to protect against disclosure of data on individual investors.

While the United States is generally viewed as having good collection regimes on foreign investment activity, there are disconnects and distortions in the data which prevent us from having a detailed understanding of the important changes taking place in our economy. The Foreign Investment Policy Improvements Act I have introduced will put the pieces together and end the distortions without compromising the integrity of our collection processes.

H.R. 4060

A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, and the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act to improve the quality of data on foreign investment in the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Foreign Investment Policy Improvements Act".

SEC. 2. ACCESS TO CENSUS DATA BY BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.

(a) ACCESS TO DATA.—Section 9 of title 13, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c)(1) The Bureau of Economic Analysis shall use the information described in paragraph (2) for the purpose of carrying out the International Investment and Trade in Services Act. Only officers and employees of the Bureau who swear to observe the limitations imposed by paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) and be subject to the provisions of section 214 of this title may have access to such information. Section 214 of this title shall apply to such officers and employees, with respect to such information, to the same extent as such section applies to officers and employees of the Bureau of the Census.

"(2) The information referred to in paragraph (1) is information furnished under this title that pertains to any business enterprise operating in the United States that

is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by foreign persons to the extent of 10 percent or more of the voting securities of the business enterprise (in the case of an incorporated enterprise) or an equivalent interest in the business enterprise (in the case of an unincorporated enterprise). As used in this paragraph, the terms 'business enterprise', 'United States', and 'foreign person' have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the International Investment and Trade in Services Act."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 9(a) of title 13, United States Code, is amended by inserting after "section 8 of this title" the following: ", subsection (c) of this section, and section 5(e) of the International Investment and Trade in Services Act".

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND TRADE IN SERVICES SURVEY ACT.

(a) PURPOSE.—Section 2(b) of the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act (22 U.S.C. 3101(a)) is amended by inserting after "the impact of such investment and trade," in the first sentence the following: "to provide for the collection and use of information on direct investments owned or controlled directly or indirectly by foreign governments."

(b) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—Section 5 of the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act of 1976 (22 U.S.C. 3104) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

"(d)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section restricting disclosure of or access to information submitted under subsection (b)(2), the President, or the President's designee who is responsible, under section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, for monitoring the impact of foreign investment in the United States and coordinating implementation of United States policy on such investment, is authorized to review any such information in order to evaluate, analyze, compare, or verify the nature and extent of foreign investment in the United States.

"(2) Authorized officials and employees designated by the President to perform functions under this subsection shall have access to, and may obtain copies of, any information submitted under subsection (b)(2), including all records, documents, reports, books, papers, and other materials related thereto. Such access shall be granted promptly but not later than 5 days after a duly authorized official or employee has made a request therefor.

"(3) Except as provided in this subsection, an official or employee designated to perform functions under this subsection shall not disclose to any other person or organization any information, including any records, documents, reports, books, papers, and other materials related thereto, acquired during a review conducted under paragraph (1), that specifically identifies any person who furnished information under subsection (b)(2). The President shall establish such procedures and safeguards that are necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of this information. An official or employee designated to perform functions under this subsection may discuss any matter relating to such information with officials or employees designated to perform functions under the data collection program.

"(4) The President or the President's designee may submit a report to the Congress on any review conducted under paragraph (1), except that any such report shall not specifically identify any person who furnished information under subsection (b)(2). Nothing in this subsection shall prevent an official or employee designated to perform functions under this subsection from discussing with a committee or subcommittee of the Congress the findings, conclusions, or recommendations of a draft or final report.

"(e)(1) For the purpose of preparing the reports required by paragraph (2), and subject to paragraph (3), the General Accounting Office shall have access to, and may obtain copies of, any information submitted under subsection (b)(2) and the information furnished under title 13, United States Code, that is used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis under section 9(c) of such title.

"(2) The General Accounting Office shall, subject to paragraph (3), prepare and submit to the Congress a report on each of the benchmark surveys conducted under section 4(b) of this Act for calendar years 1992 and 1997, for the purpose of analyzing the methods used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in collecting and reporting data in such surveys. Each report shall also include—

"(A) an analysis by the General Accounting Office of trends in foreign investment in the United States, including in aerospace, biotechnology, electronics, energy, manufacturing, and real property;

"(B) any recommendations of the General Accounting Office on any improvements in statutes and regulations which would result in improved tracking of foreign investment in the United States; and

"(C) an analysis by the General Accounting Office of the necessity of the current restrictions of the Bureau of Economic Analysis on public presentation of the data collected under this Act.

Each report prepared under this paragraph on a benchmark survey shall be submitted to the Congress not later than 180 days after the benchmark survey is made available.

"(3) Only those officers and employees of the General Accounting Office who perform functions primarily in economic or international trade and finance may have access to the information described in paragraph (1) and then only after swearing to observe the limitations imposed by paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 9(a) of title 13, United States Code, to be subject to the provisions of section 214 of such title, and to observe the limitations on disclosure imposed under subsection (c) of this section, except that such limitations shall be construed to allow the information described in paragraph (1) to be used to carry out the purposes of this subsection. Section 214 of title 13, United States Code, shall apply to such officers and employees, with respect to such information, to the same extent as such section applies to officers and employees of the Bureau of the Census.

"(4) The reports to Congress required by paragraph (2) shall be made in such manner as to comply with the restrictions on disclosure referred to in paragraph (3)."

(c) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—Section 5 of the International Investment and Trade in Services Act is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2) by striking "(d)" and inserting "(f)"; and

(2) in subsection (f), as redesignated by subsection (b)(1) of this section, by inserting ", (d), or (e)" after "(c)".

CAN UNDERFUNDED HIGHWAYS STALL THE ECONOMY?

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a recent article by Mr. Lester Lamm, president of the Highway Users Federation, detailing the future costs to America of our underfunded Highway Program and our general inclination to defer investment in needed infrastructure projects. Mr. Lamm documents numerous studies by respected authorities who conclusively indicate that declining investment in infrastructure will lead directly to a declining ability to compete in emerging global markets. I commend this article to my colleagues, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD in its entirety:

CAN UNDERFUNDED HIGHWAYS STALL THE ECONOMY?

(By Lester P. Lamm, President, Highway Users Federation)

Every time we are caught in a traffic jam or jarred by a pothole, we are reminded of the cost to ourselves of poor highway conditions.

Yet the overall cost of underfunded highways and bridges has, until recently, not been clearly documented.

An authoritative body of recent economic research has found a close link between economic growth and public spending on infrastructure—roads, highways, and other facilities.

Merrill Lynch economists have concluded: "The bottom line is clear. If we are concerned about our living standard and our ability to compete internationally, we should also be concerned about the nation's infrastructure."

At a time when the U.S. is determining its future transportation priorities, these findings have important implications.

Inadequate or poorly maintained highways and bridges result in delays for commuters, business travelers, and truckers, who carry the goods and services modern commerce depends on. Driving on poor roads also increases wear and tear on cars and trucks, extracting another cost.

David Aschauer, an economist at the Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago, has found a strong and consistent correlation between GNP growth and public investment. His study suggests that our failure to maintain adequate funding for highways, bridges, and other public infrastructure may underlie the slowdown in what economists call total factor productivity—the amount of output produced by given amounts of labor and private capital.

National productivity grew at a healthy 1.8 percent annual rate between 1950 and 1970, but has sagged to 0.8 percent between 1970 and 1985. Similarly, public infrastructure expanded at a 4.3 percent annual rate between 1950 and 1970, but only a 1.5 percent rate from 1970 to 1985.

The association is clearly strong. A coincidence? Hardly. Consider that among leading industrial nations, the U.S. had both the

slowest rate of productivity growth and the lowest ratio of public investment from 1973 to 1985. Meanwhile, Japan led on both criteria.

A recent Merrill Lynch report titled *Our Crumbling Infrastructure*, noted that the total public spending for the country's infrastructure dropped from 3.5 percent of GNP to 2.5 percent of GNP between 1960 and 1985. Federal, state, and local governments together devoted 6.8 percent of their budgets to public works in 1984, down from 29 percent in 1950. Federal outlays for infrastructure dropped from 10.9 percent of total non-defense spending in 1962 to 4.5 percent in 1987. And capital outlays for public works as a percentage of gross national product has fallen from 2.2 percent in 1964 to about 1 percent today.

Economics at the University of Rochester have come up with results similar to Aschauer's, concluding, "Our analysis lends support to the view that the productivity slowdown could in fact have been caused by the decline in public capital."

The results of this research have reverberated throughout the economic community had large political implications.

Business economist David Hale of Kemper Financial Service wrote in a recent report: "The deterioration of the nation's infrastructure, especially highways and bridges . . . has generated new awareness among economists that there are supply-side constraints on growth that can be corrected only through public expenditure."

Princeton economist Alan Blinder warns, "We're letting ourselves become an underdeveloped country in terms of our public capital."

Finally, a group of 327 economists—including four Nobel Laureates—recently signed a statement titled *America Needs Increased Public Investment Now*. The statement, released by the Economic Policy Institute, a Washington think tank, notes a deficit in public investment in infrastructure, and predicts, "This deficit will have a crippling effect on America's future competitiveness."

And what of the argument that public spending on infrastructure will hurt the economy by decreasing private investment? Aschauer found that public infrastructure spending only drained private investment initially. After a few years, new roads, bridges, and other transportation facilities, actually stimulated private investment, "ultimately inducing a cumulative rise in the private capital stock."

These findings deserve close consideration as the nation sets future national transportation policies. The current federal-aid highway program, which funds approximately a quarter of the nation's \$70-billion annual highway and bridge construction and repair efforts, expires in 1991.

The U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transportation 2020 coalition are currently preparing a future national transportation plan, which would set national priorities into the next century. The next Congress will then be asked to make decisions that will largely determine the path of future transportation spending.

Transportation 2020 is a coalition of private industry and state and local government officials launched in 1987 to form a national consensus on a future mobility plan. The group has concluded that future spending on highways and bridges will need to reach an \$80- to \$100-billion annual rate if future travel demands are to be met.

They believe that all levels of government should share in those increased levels.

Each of us is reminded of the necessity of sound highways and bridges every time we travel. Sound research now has underscored the importance of good highways to the entire economy.

Congress will do well to take heed.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DEPOSITOR PROTECTION AND FRAUD ACT OF 1990

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, today, along with my colleague TOM McMILLEN of Maryland, I am introducing the Depositor Protection and Fraud Act of 1990. This bill is designed to prevent further abuses of the relationships banks and S&L's enjoy with their federally insured depositors.

In one of the most tragic aspects of the Lincoln Savings & Loan fiasco, Lincoln sold junk bonds in its parent company to unsuspecting depositors who assumed that the bonds were insured or that they were safe because they were sold by an insured institution. Many of those depositors were elderly retirees who placed their entire life savings in these now worthless bonds on that mistaken assumption. Many other S&L's, including Centrust Savings of Florida which was recently taken over by the Government, have followed Lincoln's sordid example. These S&L's are detailed in the accompanying study prepared by my office.

Moreover, the problem is not limited to the sale of subordinated debt to depositors. Many S&L's and even some banks have sold their depositors their own common stock over the counter. The attached editorial from Crain's New York Business Magazine—which endorses this legislation—makes it clear that these stock investments were equally rotten and that the depositors were taken advantage of. As Crain's argues:

We don't want to derail the plans by thrifts to raise capital to buttress their position. But with the added problems created by the bailout bill, it's imperative that S&L's raise money with the safeguards provided by traditional Wall Street channels: the scrutiny of an underwriter whose own reputation is at stake in underwriting a stock sale and the screening provided by retail brokers. In doing so, offerings are targeted to a more sophisticated audience, those who already invest in stocks.

Banks and S&L's have a special relationship with their depositors, and enjoy a special trust, as a result of Federal deposit insurance. The relationship is abused by the sale of complex or overpriced investments by weaker institutions in particular to unsophisticated depositors. It is our obligation to ensure that such abuses are prevented.

Incredibly, except for the few incidents in which Lincoln failed to provide the legally required disclosures, the sale of these worthless bonds and stock to unsophisticated and trusting depositors is not prohibited or limited by law or, in most cases, by regulation. The fact

that Lincoln, Centrust, and all the others could comply with the narrow letter of the law and still be able to bilk hundreds of senior citizens and other depositors of their savings for retirement is appalling and makes it absolutely clear that the law must be changed.

This act would prevent a repetition of this tragedy by prohibiting the sale in a branch of an insured bank or S&L of any debt or stock in any affiliate of the bank or thrift. Moreover, it would prohibit the sale in a branch of any instrument of a bank or thrift itself that could count as capital for the institution—that is, particularly at risk. It would also give the regulators the explicit authority and mandate to protect depositors if they determine that an uninsured product being offered by the bank or S&L could be confused by a retail customer for an insured deposit.

During testimony before the Banking Committee in November of last year, Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman Richard Breidenbush concurred and endorsed precisely the action that this bill would accomplish:

There is no doubt that the mode of distribution in this case had the potential to give Lincoln customers the impression that they were making insured investments. The trust that individuals place in a federally insured bank or S&L makes it likely that such confusion will occur, therefore creating the opportunity to exploit an unsuspecting customer.

The most direct and obvious solution to this problem would be to prohibit specifically the sale of the securities of a depository institution or its affiliate on the premises of the insured bank or thrift institution.

In the 10 months since Lincoln was seized and these abuses could no longer be ignored, the S&L regulators have done nothing to prohibit a repetition of Lincoln's actions. In addition, at least one of the banking regulators does not prohibit this inherently abusive practice. So the time has come for legislative action.

This bill is the marriage of two pieces of legislation which dealt with this issue similarly previously introduced by Mr. McMILLEN and myself, H.R. 3721 and H.R. 3777. The combination is better legislation which, with our combined efforts and the support of our colleagues, should move rapidly to final passage.

S&L'S WITH COUNTER DEBT AUTHORIZATION: PEER GROUP ANALYSIS

(Data as of June 1989, dollar amounts in millions)

	1986	1987	1988	1989
13 S&L's counter debt with minimum denominations less than \$100,000:				
RAP capital (percent)	4.24	4.44	4.69	5.00
Tangible capital (percent)	0.34	0.57	0.39	0.91
Income before adjustment	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$0.00
3 S&L's counter debt with minimum denominations \$100,000:				
RAP capital (percent)	5.71	5.99	5.69	5.90
Tangible capital (percent)	2.33	3.09	3.44	3.49
Income before adjustment	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1
Public S&L's which have recently issued noncounter sub debt:				
RAP capital (percent)				4.54
Tangible capital (percent)				3.06
Income before adjustment				\$6.5
S&L's with tangible capital greater than 1.5 percent:				
RAP capital (percent)	6.24	6.45	6.22	6.68
Tangible capital (percent)	4.22	4.49	4.53	4.83
Income before adjustment	\$2.6	\$1.9	\$1.8	\$1.6

S&L'S WITH RETAIL COUNTER DEBT AUTHORIZATION

(Data as of June 1989)

	Minimum denomination	Total assets (millions)	Tangible net worth Amount (millions)	Percent T.A.
Investors Savings Bank, Virginia	\$1,000	\$2,325.1	\$61.5	2.6
Lincoln Savings Bank, New York	1,000	2,732.2	53.3	1.9
Suncoast S&L, Florida	1,000	280.7	15.0	5.3
Centar FSB, New Jersey	1,000	876.4	4.3	0.5
Eastern Savings Bank, Maryland	1,000	342.4	12.8	3.7
Centrust Savings Bank, Florida	2,000	9,726.9	(44.1)	(0.5)
United Savings Association, Florida	2,500	178.6	9.8	5.5
Essex Savings Bank, North Carolina	2,500	291.7	15.2	5.2
Parkdale Savings Association, Pennsylvania	5,000	539.5	30.7	5.7
Security First FS&L, Florida	10,000	1,175.4	(26.5)	(2.3)
TCF Bank Savings, Minnesota	10,000	4,995.3	67.5	1.4
Parkway FSB, Florida	10,000	103.3	6.0	5.8
Franklin Savings Bank FSB, Michigan	10,000	402.9	12.9	3.2
Mean for minimum denomination <100,000				0.9
Median for minimum denomination <100,000				2.9
World S&L, California	100,000	18,808.1	744.1	4.0
Glendale FS&L, California	100,000	24,478.2	470.2	1.9
Dime Savings Bank FSB, New York	100,000	12,494.7	730.6	5.8

² Have received regulatory authorization to sell subordinated debt in the branches of the institution but have not actually initiated sales program.

KANSAN WINS C-SPAN SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST

HON. JAN MEYERS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, we all know what a terrible influence drug abuse has on our country and on the future of today's youth.

Today, I want to salute one of my constituents, Peter Lane of Overland Park, KS. Peter, who is a senior at Shawnee Mission South High School, recently won first place in a college scholarship essay contest sponsored by C-SPAN. The \$5,000 prize will be applied directly to Peter's freshman year college tuition costs.

Contest entrants—whose high school teachers are members of "C-SPAN in the Classroom," the public affairs network's free educational service—submitted essays demonstrating their knowledge of the legislative process. Contestants were asked to imagine themselves as a Member of Congress on a C-SPAN viewer call-in program. The question focused on the need for Congress to pass effective antidrug legislation. Nearly 400 entrants participated.

Peter's essay provides insightful comments on the drug scourge that has touched our entire Nation. He mentions the wisdom of the Framers of the Constitution in granting the citizens of our Nation certain inalienable rights.

In his essay, Peter states:

The only way a law works is if the people want it to work. A government by the people cannot exterminate the drug epidemic without the people becoming involved.

I commend Peter for his fine essay and for winning the scholarship. C-SPAN is also commended for its efforts to help educate our

young people by bringing Congress and the U.S. Government into America's classrooms.

The text of Peter's winning essay follows:

INALIENABLE RIGHTS?

(By Peter Michael Lane)

There is a scourge in this nation, a disease that has touched every American's life. This scourge is the prevalence of drugs in our communities. The American people are frightened. Yet, what is even more horrifying is the governmental repression that will appear with the passing of more laws. What must be examined is the conflict between the governmental suffocation of rights with more laws and the methods of combating the infestation of drugs.

Thomas Jefferson wrote in a letter to James Madison, "A Bill of Rights is what the people are entitled to against every government." The Bill of Rights is an essential part of our lives. The Bill of Rights is the document that allows us "freedom of speech or the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." Inalienable rights are what people all over the world are suffering for today. Chinese students were shot in Tiananmen Square; East Germans flee to the west to seek a better life; inalienable rights are what America stands for and what we are obliged to protect. Therefore, every law that comes before Congress must be carefully scrutinized and we must ask ourselves, "Will this law decrease my freedom in any way?" If any law diminishes our autonomy, then it is mandatory that the law be eliminated!

It is necessary for Congress to consider what can be done to fight the drug problem, and yet maintain our liberties. First they are required to enforce the laws that they already have enacted. History of the past twenty years tells one that more laws have not decreased the drug trafficking and usage. Laws that we have now need to be used to their fullest extent. The enforcement should include more judges, prosecutors, and police. These are the gears of the criminal justice system.

Second, recognize the true nature of addiction. There are two addictions in America; one to the money that can be earned through the sale of drugs, and the second to the drugs themselves. In order to make our communities safer we are compelled to break the two addictions. Strive to educate the people with skills for good jobs that let them maintain a decent standard of living. If there is more money to be made at selling drugs than working for McDonalds, what will a person choose? Next, it is imperative that we educate people to the destruction of the mind, community, and particularly the family caused by the use of drugs. Drugs are used to escape reality of life. Since drugs destroy life, the reality becomes even worse, thus giving more reason to use drugs. Drug addiction becomes a never ending cycle. Educate that the drug environment is not the answer to problems before the cycle begins.

Finally, people must become involved on a personal level. People must take to the streets in peaceful protests in front of known drug houses to let the drug pushers know that this nation truly belongs to the people. Voters have the obligation not just to elect people to the government but to be the government. If a law is not supported, it does not exist. The law is alive for the elimination of drug trafficking.

What is found is that more laws are not a panacea to the drug problem, especially if

government is not controlled by the people. However if Congress continues to hesitate, the best idea is for the people to take the streets back from the pushers by letting them know that we are not scared. We are not scared. Just as the people in Eastern Europe have banded together to regain some of their rights, it is imperative that we come together. It is also up to the people to find alternatives to the drug culture. Necessity dictates that we look at the overall dilemma meticulously. The only way a law works is if the people want it to work. A government by the people cannot exterminate the drug epidemic without the people becoming involved.

STATE OF THE UNION

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, my father, Andrew Jacobs, Sr., a former Member of the House of Representatives, sent me the following editorials from the Indianapolis News edition published on the first day of February 1990.

The former Congressman, elected with Harry Truman in 1948, says in his letter to me, "Every Member should read this with appropriate praise for the Indianapolis News and its tradition of objectivity. . . ."

[From the Indianapolis News, Feb. 1, 1990]

PASSAGES

The farther back you can look, the farther forward you can see.—Winston Churchill

As noted last week in this column, Aristotle had misgivings about the poor, the uneducated and the uninterested citizens of Athens being up to self-government. That debate continues around the world even today.

Whatever the degree of citizen participation, Aristotle believed citizen education was its base. In addition to classifying most of the categories of education studied today, he collected the first great library and established a museum. He continued the pursuit of truth and goodness as launched by his mentor, Plato, but went much further in establishing laboratory and scientific research. His students dissected animals and studied the habits of insects.

The science of observation was new, and Aristotle applied it to every facet of life, including education and government.

In contrast to other philosophers—including Plato, who believed that man would evolve into a creature who wouldn't need much government—Aristotle believed some form of government would always be required to maintain order and freedom. Moreover, an educational system, he contended, must instill in young and old alike the precepts of freedom. It was every citizen's duty to learn as much as possible about his government, because its healthy operations promoted his own welfare.

As The News continues its coverage of the beginnings of Western culture, we reprint the following excerpt from Aristotle, circa 340 B.C.

Every state is a community of some kind, and every community is established with a view to some good; for mankind always acts in order to obtain that which they think good. But, if all communities aim at some

good, the state or political community, which is the highest of all, and which embraces all the rest, aims at good in a higher degree than any others, and at the highest good.

But of all the things which I have mentioned, that which most contributes to the permanence of constitutions is the adaptation of education to the form of government, and yet in our own day this principle is universally neglected. The best laws, though sanctioned by every citizen of the state, will be of no avail unless the young are trained by habit and education in the spirit of the constitution. . . . (Conversely,) there may be a want of self-discipline in states as well as in individuals.

(In some cases) there has arisen a false idea of freedom which is contradictory to the true interests of the state. For two principles are characteristic of democracy—the government of the majority and freedom. Men think that what is just is equal; and that equality is the supremacy of the popular will; and that freedom means the doing what a man likes. In such democracies every one lives as he pleases . . . but this is all wrong; men should not think it slavery to live according to the rule of the constitution for it is their salvation.

THE STATE OF THE UNION

President Bush relied heavily upon "that vision thing"—and an ace up his sleeve—last night while delivering his State of the Union address.

In his 35-minute speech, the president conjured up a nation in which all Americans walk in security and prosperity, all budgets are balanced and all debts have started to be paid. He described a world in which tyrannies fall from the rot of their own corruption and formerly enslaved nations embrace American ideals with ardor.

This is to be expected, of course. By nature, State of the Union addresses by entrenched presidents are self-congratulatory. No president is going to come before the American people to say, "The State of the Union is worse than it was when I took office."

President Bush hewed well to the established precedent. His address was skillfully written and winningly delivered. It complimented the American people on the advances of the past year and challenged them to work harder in service of their ideals.

Moreover, the speech demonstrated one way America's role will change in the aftermath of what Bush called "the revolution of '89"—the upheaval in Eastern Europe. Saying that he had just spoken with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev by phone, the president announced that he would seek to have both the Soviet Union and the United States reduce their troop levels in Central and Eastern Europe to 195,000 apiece.

Bush's troop-cut announcement shows just how fast the current of history is running right now. Just two months ago, U.S. and Soviet negotiators were wrangling in Geneva to bring troop commitments—which were at 305,000 for the United States and perhaps as many as 600,000 for the Soviet Union—down to 275,000. Now that figure is obsolete, swept away by the flow of human events.

The president alluded to history's powerful rush and said that he wanted to talk about America's role in this rapidly changing world, but then he didn't do it. He talked—at times, quite movingly—about the principle of freedom that has inspired other

nations to toss aside communism, but he didn't say anything about the sacrifices Americans likely will have to make to help those nations along the path to liberty.

Nor did he talk in any depth about the problems confronting Americans within their own shores. He said the deficit could be eliminated and the budget balanced by 1993 without—read his lips—any new taxes. He then said that, once the budget was balanced, the federal government would start paying off the national debt.

He didn't say how this would be done; he just said it would be done.

He also took a shot at Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., who has proposed cutting Social Security taxes—in part because he wants to stop the administration and Congress from using Social Security surpluses to disguise the true size of the deficit.

Bush said the Social Security system shouldn't be changed in any fashion, and then moved on, without addressing Moynihan's motive for proposing the change.

The president took the same tack while he discussed the need to improve education in this country. He described the destination—the admirable goals he and the nation's governors set forth in last year's education summit—without saying what road the country would take to get there.

Vagueness is to be expected in State of the Union addresses. Even so, there was something unsettling about the president's speech.

Perhaps it was because this country now has seen two different presidents and five different Congresses pledge, again and again, to wipe away the massive deficits and begin paying off the debt. The deficits however, continue to roll in, and the national debt now is roughly \$3 trillion—or approximately three times the size of this year's federal budget. Eventually, the pledges cease being convincing.

Or perhaps it was because the president talked too much about the advances of this past year—advance, by the way, that the people in Eastern Europe made largely on their own—and too little about how Americans must respond to the changes.

More likely, it was the theme that links those two sources of uneasiness—the subtext in the president's speech suggesting that great and needed changes will just happen. Without extensive planning. Without great sacrifice. Without hard work.

That isn't the way the world works, and the American people know it.

U.S. APPAREL INDUSTRY— VICTIM OF FOREIGN POLICY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, a recent study released by Economic Policy Institute refutes much of the conventional thinking of about the apparel industry in America. This study demonstrates that, thanks in substantial part to the excellent work force which is available to the apparel industry in this country, creative employers in the apparel industry can thrive in the United States, and that one of the major obstacles to the success of that industry has been American Government policy.

The EPI report documents the extent to which American policy has been unfair to the

apparel industry, and has in some ways used it as a sacrificial lamb for foreign policy goals, to the great disadvantage of working people in this country. A recent article in the Boston Herald by Phil Primack does a first-rate job of summarizing this study and making clear the extent to which the apparel industry in this country, with the support of the ILGWU and the ACTWU, could play an important economic role with proper Government policies.

As an example, Mr. Primack quotes from the report as follows:

An apparel manufacturer can get far more U.S. Government assistance . . . for manufacturing in the Caribbean than for manufacturing in Los Angeles or North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the business section of the Boston Herald for bringing this important study to the attention of the public and I commend the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers' Union for their efforts. Because this is a significant matter for American economic policy, I submit Mr. Primack's article about that important study here:

UNION STUDY TARGETS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY (By Phil Primack)

Angelo DiChaira, Susie Tay and Lenny Mirasolo didn't need to read the study released in Washington earlier this week to know that America's once-vibrant apparel industry now hangs by a thread.

DiChaira runs House of Charmil Inc., an Essex Street apparel shop. Every week, workers like Tay and Mirasolo produce up to 1,800 high-quality pleated skirts bearing the Freedberg label and bound for such stores as Louis, Boston, where they cost about \$250.

"I think the professional women who buy this skirt would be surprised to learn it was made right here in Boston," said Fran King, DiChaira's niece and the shop manager. "A lot of people think this industry doesn't exist at all any more."

The apparel industry—in Boston and across the country—is in decline. The number of people making apparel in Massachusetts has shrunk by more than half in two decades, from 48,300 in 1970 to about 22,000 last year.

Indeed, conventional wisdom sees apparel as a "sunset industry" destined for the cheap labor of foreign lands.

"Half the policymakers and intellectual gate keepers in America have written off this industry," said Roger Hickey, spokesman for the union-supported Economic Policy Institute. "We think that's just wrong and bad for the future of this country."

The EPI study, released Thursday, concludes that the apparel industry's woes are not so much due to low wages paid to foreign workers as to U.S. government policies that favor foreign competitors at the expense of domestic apparel makers.

"An apparel manufacturer can get far more U.S. government assistance . . . for manufacturing in the Caribbean than for manufacturing in Los Angeles or North Carolina," said the EPI report written by Richard Rothstein, a former textile workers union official.

At the same time, weak U.S. enforcement of existing import requirements and Reagan administration refusal to back tougher restrictions have jeopardized what's left of the U.S. industry, Rothstein found.

"Having lost half of its domestic market, the U.S. apparel industry is now teetering

between survival and extinction," the report said.

Extinction, it added, would mean the loss of more than 1 million jobs held primarily by women, minorities and immigrants for whom other alternatives may not exist.

As she sat next to two dozen other Chinese women stitching pleated skirt pieces at House of Charmil, Susie Tay said she wouldn't know what to do if the small factory closed.

"This is all I've done for more than 20 years," Tay said.

On either side of her, the other women worked on Singer sewing machines to turn piles of fabric into the finished skirts that were hanging from a rack at one end of the factory floor. The women are paid on a piece-work basis, and earn an average of \$6.50 an hour, DiChaira said.

A half-dozen other workers, most of them Hispanic, pleated material, a skilled task that Charmil does on its own rather than paying to contract out.

Across the old factory floor, steam presses hissed. Presser Lenny Mirasolo, whose father is also a presser, worked one of the machines.

"A lot of guys like my dad are close to retiring," he said. "But I'm just 40, I have a wife, two kids and a mortgage. I depend on this industry."

It's not just foreign competitors that make their business precarious, DiChaira and King said.

High Boston rents are a big problem, they said. So are the cyclical slumps in the retail industry. And unforeseen developments like the Campeau bankruptcy reach right up to the seventh floor of the old Chinatown building where Charmil's machines hiss and hum.

Some economists argue that quotas only sustain inefficient operations that should be allowed to die a natural death.

But the EPI study concludes that far from favoring its own industry, government policy has created an uneven playing field. Given an even chance, it said, American firms can compete.

Charmil proves that theory, according to one ILGWU Local official, surviving in large part because it found a solid market niche in high-quality pleated skirts.

"Even if they can't compete with foreign wages, operations like (Charmil) have advantages like quick turnaround time and proximity to markets," said Warren Peppelli of the ILGWU. "They make high-quality garments, not junk."

SOCIAL SECURITY QUESTIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, February 21, 1990, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SOCIAL SECURITY QUESTIONS

In recent weeks the Social Security system has been the object of increased attention. Hoosiers frequently ask questions about the current operation and future outlook of this program.

Why is Social Security raising a surplus? For most of its history, Social Security worked on a pay-as-you-go basis: payroll

taxes paid by workers went out almost immediately as benefits to retirees. In 1983, the Congress changed the system to address the prospect that when the baby boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964) reached retirement age, there would be too few workers to support their large numbers. The solution was to have baby boomers pay for the benefits of current retirees while also stockpiling funds to finance a significant portion of their own future benefits. To create the large surplus, or trust fund, scheduled increases in Social Security taxes were speeded up. The current payroll tax rate is 15.3 percent of wages (split between employee and employer), on the first \$51,300 earned. The trust fund could be enormous. Its worth, currently \$165 billion, is projected to be approximately \$12 trillion in the early 21st century.

How does Social Security affect the budget deficit?

Social Security is considered off-budget in that its tax revenues are paid into a separate fund rather than into the general Treasury, and that benefits are paid from this fund. However, Social Security benefit payments and revenues are included in the unified federal budget, which provides an overall indication of the impact that the federal government is having on the nation's economy. The unified budget is used to determine the annual federal budget deficit for purposes of the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law. The large Social Security surpluses make the deficits appear smaller, masking their true size and lessening political pressures to reduce them. The 1990 budget deficit would be closer to \$205 billion than the estimated \$138 billion if the Social Security surpluses were not counted.

How can the trust fund be used?

Social Security taxes, by law, must be used to pay Social Security benefits. The surplus funds do not just sit somewhere piling up, but, by law, must be used to buy interest-bearing Treasury certificates. The Treasury can then use these borrowed funds for general government purposes. The funds loaned by Social Security to the general Treasury have always been paid back with interest.

How well is the trust fund build-up working?

The general consensus is that the current approach is not working well. Because the federal government has been running large annual budget deficits in recent years, the Social Security surpluses loaned to the government have been used to offset the deficits. In return, Social Security has received certificates, or IOUs, from the general Treasury. These IOUs, however, will not provide resources to pay benefits; they simply give Social Security a claim on government funds. When the IOUs come due, the government will have to find new revenue to meet this demand. Other taxes will have to be raised, expenditures curtailed, or more borrowing done.

How could the system be improved?

Without changing the basic nature of Social Security, three major alternatives have been suggested:

First, expand trust fund investment options: Some suggest allowing the trust fund to invest not only in federal securities but also in private stocks and other ventures. They claim such a policy would produce higher yields, reduce the IOUs piling up from the general Treasury, and increase the amount of capital available to invest in the economy. Critics argue, however, that there would be endless controversy over how the

trust fund should be invested, the federal government would end up owning a large chunk of private industry, and unpredictable market forces, such as a sharp fall in the stock market, could threaten the Social Security reserves. In addition, the federal deficit has to be financed. If Social Security does not provide funds, government bonds must be sold in the private markets, thereby replacing funds that could have been used by businesses for productive investment.

Second, remove Social Security from budget deficit calculations: Others argue that Social Security should be eliminated from budget considerations entirely. Unmasking the true size of the budget deficit could force the Congress and the President to come to grips with it. Balancing the budget would ensure that the trust funds are protected and are used to increase national savings. Critics worry that a completely separate trust fund could tempt policymakers to increase Social Security benefits for current retirees or cut payroll taxes, thereby decreasing reserves available for the future.

Third, return to pay-as-you-go: Some believe that Social Security taxes should be cut, returning the program basically to pay-as-you-go. Social Security taxes have increased sharply in recent years, and have more than offset income tax reductions in the 1980s. Counting the employer share, nearly three quarters of Americans pay more Social Security taxes than they do income taxes. Proponents also argue that the Social Security tax hits low-income workers hardest, boosts labor costs, and discourages employment. Opponents claim that cutting Social Security taxes would increase the deficit dramatically and drive up interest rates. In addition, returning Social Security to pay-as-you-go would, like the current situation in which the surpluses are not being saved, leave no extra funds to help meet the baby-boomers' retirement needs.

What is the outlook?

Debate over how best to deal with Social Security will go on for some time. Social Security should not continue to be used merely to finance the deficit run up by the rest of the government, and the alternative policies need to be explored. My inclination is to favor the approach which removes Social Security from budget calculations entirely, or some variation thereof. The Congress must come to grips with the deficit while protecting the retirement benefits of future Americans. Social Security represents a commitment to Americans, and the Congress must act to uphold this trust.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RURAL NURSING INCENTIVE ACT OF 1990

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my friend and colleague from North Dakota, the Honorable BYRON DORGAN, in introducing reimbursement to nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists for services provided in rural areas. This legislation is critically needed in my own State of New Mexico.

Last year, a nurse practitioner in New Mexico was fired because of confusion over Medicare's reimbursement policy for nurse practitioner services. Understandably, New Mexico's certified nurse practitioners, numbering over 200 individuals, are concerned about job security and their ability to continue to provide quality health care to New Mexicans. The legislation we are introducing today will put an end to this confusion. Medicare's reimbursements to nurses in advanced practice will now be made on a direct, fair, and equitable basis.

Currently, in Medicare's eyes, a nurse practitioner is "just a nurse" despite the fact that the advanced clinical training of nurse practitioners allows them to provide most of the primary care services usually performed by a physician. In fact, between 75 and 80 percent of adult primary care services, and up to 90 percent of pediatric primary care services can be provided by nurse practitioners. Additionally, a study by the Office of Technology Assessment concluded that nurses in advanced practice provide high quality care in a cost-effective manner.

In short, better utilization of advanced practice nurses can save money. Nurse practitioners serving in outpatient medical clinics can reduce hospital stays for their patients by 50 percent. Effective utilization of a nurse practitioner can increase the productivity of a solo practice physician by approximately 70 percent. To illustrate this point in dollars and cents, one study found that for 58 tasks, the average bill was \$8.13 when performed by a nurse practitioner and over \$16 when performed by a physician.

Twenty-eight States have recognized the important role nurses play in providing health care by passing legislation requiring direct reimbursement for nurses. More importantly, both CHAMPUS and the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program have provided direct reimbursement to nurse practitioners for over a decade. Medicare is the only major insurer that does not provide direct reimbursement to nurses in advanced practice.

As the representative of a largely rural district, I am appalled at the disparities in our health care system that allow the poor and elderly in rural areas to go without health care. It is imperative that access to quality health care be provided for everyone, regardless of where they live. Nurses in advanced practice can play an important role in addressing these disparities by providing quality care in a cost-effective manner. In closing, it is time for Medicare and the Health Care Financing Administration to recognize the important contributions of nurses in advanced practice by reimbursing them directly.

Mr. Speaker, for the RECORD, am inserting correspondence outlining the concerns of the New Mexico Nurse Practitioner Council.

NEW MEXICO

NURSE PRACTITIONER COUNCIL,

Albuquerque, NM, September 25, 1989.

Congressman BILL RICHARDSON,
332 Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RICHARDSON: I am writing you on behalf of the New Mexico Nurse Practitioner Council. The Council is an organization which provides a forum for nurse practitioners to discuss issues affect-

ing nurse practitioners in New Mexico. We represent the 249 nurse practitioners currently certified in New Mexico. It has been brought to our attention that in recent weeks nurse practitioners have been denied payment for their services by Medicare. These services were provided by nurse practitioners in collaboration with their supervising physicians and billed to Medicare under the physician's provider number. Traditionally, these services have been provided by nurse practitioners, billed by the physician or clinic and paid by Medicare. Recent fiscal concerns have prompted increased review of these claims and thus, denial of claims for services provided by nurse practitioners.

As a result of this, one nurse practitioner in New Mexico has been fired because her services are no longer reimbursable and the jobs of other nurse practitioners are in jeopardy.

Nurse practitioners provide care to patients in rural areas where it is difficult to attract or retain physicians. They are also the providers of health care to frail elderly in nursing homes and at other sites. The loss of Medicare payments for nurse practitioner services will lead to decreased services in some areas, and possibly, even the closure of some facilities. This presents a health care crisis for the citizens of New Mexico in that this would greatly decrease the accessibility of health care to older New Mexicans.

Current law provide for reimbursement of physician assistants but not for nurse practitioners. For years, however, both nurse practitioners and physician assistants have provided similar services and worked in similar capacities.

It is imperative that something be done immediately to change this situation. We are not asking to expand our practice only to be reimbursed for the services which we have been providing and, in turn, provide for access to health care for the citizens of New Mexico.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL E. LAFAYETTE,
Secretary.

MASS TRANSIT INCENTIVE PLAN

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that will encourage employers to create a realistic employee incentive which will convince more commuters to take mass transit and allow all of us to breathe a little easier.

The 1990's promises to be a decade of challenge and opportunity for innovative solutions to old problems. With traffic gridlock and air pollution plaguing our cities and surrounding areas, lawmakers must look toward mass transit to help solve these complex issues.

As a strong advocate of mass transit, I have opposed, and will continue to oppose, any efforts to cripple or kill Federal programs that are essential to our Nation's efforts to provide affordable rail transportation as an alternative to highway travel.

But, we need to go beyond the status quo by promoting use of bus, rail, and van pool alternatives.

A commuter incentive will promote cleaner air over our most polluted urban areas and ease the traffic gridlock that has become a daily frustration for millions of Americans.

My mass transit incentive plan recognizes that we cannot continue to build bigger and bigger roads and pump more and more pollutants into the air by encouraging automotive, rather than mass transit, commuting habits. The tax laws clearly discourage the use of mass transit and discriminate against its users. The individual who drives to work and parks in the parking place can recover his parking costs tax-free, but the individual who commutes by train, bus, or subway receives no such help.

Under current law, employers can provide up to \$15 per month to reimburse employees mass transit commuting costs, but if the employer provides one penny more, he or she loses his business expense deduction and the employee must pay income taxes. My initiative will increase the allowed amount to more closely reflect the current costs of commuting on buses, trains, subways, or in van pools.

By reducing the number of cars on the road at rush hour, we would improve the quality of our air and relieve the pressure on our Nation's highways.

Consider the facts as they directly affect northern New Jersey and other urban and suburban areas.

Roughly 102,000 people drive into New York City each weekday.

New York City officials estimate that 43 percent of these drivers receive tax-free employer-provided parking subsidies. Of these drivers 16 to 25 percent say they would switch to mass transit if it were more affordable. That would mean up to 25,000 fewer cars on the road.

Automobiles are the largest single contributor to the ozone and carbon monoxide problems in New York and in the entire Northeast.

The answer is obvious. Each time a commuter chooses mass transit over driving to work he or she is making a significant contribution to reducing air pollution, making productive use of time formerly spent in traffic and saving the cost and environmental losses caused by destroying open space for new roads and parking lots.

New Jersey is not alone in facing this critical problem. Traffic gridlock and air pollution plague most of our Nation's cities and suburbs. Now, more than ever, we need alternatives to auto travel for commuters.

Increased ridership on mass transit, in turn, helps to keep fares low and provide money for service improvements.

Mass transit represents a necessary investment in the future of our Nation. Continued economic development and continued improvement in the quality of our lives will not be possible without it.

HOLLYWOOD'S NEW SUBPLOT: ENVIRONMENT

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, a short 60 days remain until Earth Day. A short time indeed, when we consider the tasks that are before us. One of the primary tasks of this celebration is to educate the populous of the world regarding the problems of the environment. It is important that we use every remaining day to accomplish this goal.

According to Nielson Research, the average television viewing time in November 1987 was approximately 19½ hours per week. As long as people are watching that much television, it would be nice to see one of its messages center on environmentally responsible behavior.

In fact, concern for our environment seems to have arrived in Hollywood. I would like to insert into the RECORD an article from USA TODAY regarding this newly accepted theme to be broadcast over our television sets.

One of the most effective protections against environmental degradation is an educated public. There is no legislation that can take the place of a population that simply won't stand for dirty air and water, a toxic waste site in their city or community, or landfills filling up with waste that is recyclable. Once the people make demands, we will get action.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the work of the individuals who are bringing greater attention to the needs of our environment. I hope that their fine efforts are successful.

HOLLYWOOD'S NEW SUBPLOT: ENVIRONMENT
(By Anita Manning)

Hollywood is doing its part for the planet. "On thirtysomething," Hope (Mel Harris), is active in a community effort to stop a waste incinerator. Characters discuss the merits of cloth diapers, fret about pesticides and wear environmental T-shirts.

In a segment of "My Two Dads" to air at the end of the month, Joey (Greg Evigan) gets involved in a protest against ocean pollution.

Leonard Nimoy's upcoming film "New York Times" features a political cartoonist who is an environmentalist.

A pilot for the first environmentally themed series, "The Elite," has been produced by Paramount for CBS. The two-hour action/adventure features a team of scientific experts who form an ecological crime-fighting team. No air date yet.

Efforts to encourage environmental themes have met with "tremendous support at all levels of the industry," says Andy Spahn, head of the 6-month-old Environmental Media Association.

The group, whose steering committee includes actors, studio heads and producers—including Ted Danson, Robert Redford, Norman Lear, Brandon Tartikoff, Grant Tinker and Jack Valenti—has met with writers from more than 20 shows.

"A one-minute scene that makes clear recycling is normal social behavior can send a positive signal," says Spahn.

Sneaking in environmental messages is very satisfying, says David Simon, producer

of "My Two Dads." "In the '60s, we were fighting the people in power. Now, we're 'the man.' All these ex-radicals are in government, in the media. This is true activism. It's really thrilling to be able to do something."

HAYWOOD DAVIS' SERVICE TO CIVIC EDUCATION

HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, we, as a nation have enjoyed the longest lasting constitutional democracy in history. As we witness the rebirth of democracy in European nations formerly under the yoke of tyrannical governments, we try to encourage in their citizens recognition of the importance of the principles and values of free government we have cherished so long.

We must, meanwhile, strive even more diligently to pass on to our own youth the understanding of our democratic institutions. For this reason, I am most pleased to commend the efforts of Haywood Davis of the Pender County schools in my congressional district, whose dedication to the improvement of the civic education of our students has been exemplary. Mr. Davis coordinates the We the People . . . Bicentennial Programs on the Constitution and Bill of Rights which includes the National Bicentennial Competition, its non-competitive companion program, Congress and the Constitution, and the National Historical Pictorial Map Contest.

Because of Mr. Davis' dedication, thousands of upper elementary, middle and high school students have studied the program's curriculum and are more knowledgeable and appreciative of the origins of our democracy. This curriculum, introduces students to the philosophical ideas of our Founders, the historical background of the Philadelphia Convention, and the issues and debates that shaped the writing of our Constitution. Most importantly, students learn of the responsibilities which accompany the rights of citizenship in a democracy.

It seems ironic that while people throughout the world are clamoring for the right to vote in free elections, in the United States, only one out of five eligible voters under the age of 30 takes advantage of that very right. Obviously, we must work to eliminate this apathy, and education and informed participation are our best tools.

I am pleased to express my admiration and appreciation to Haywood Davis for his impressive contributions to the development of competent and responsible citizenship.

REMEMBERING RABBI CHASKEL WERZBERGER

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, these are violent times, when life can be shattered with the sud-

deness of a gunshot. That's what happened on the quiet streets of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, recently when an unknown assailant brutally murdered Rabbi Chaskel Werzberger, a beloved leader of the Satmar Hasidic community.

The police reported that during the early morning hours of February 8, Rabbi Werzberger was attacked and shot as he got into his car. Rabbi Werzberger died on Sunday, February 11.

A survivor of the horrors perpetrated by the Nazis at Auschwitz, Rabbi Werzberger came to America as a teenager and grew into a man dedicated to the life of his community. Although he lost much of his family in the Holocaust, Rabbi Werzberger was not a bitter man. Instead, he remained joyful, optimistic, and committed to the future and to the celebration of life and its remarkable possibilities.

Rabbi Werzberger was a devoted and skillful assistant to the Satmar Rebbe, Grand Rabbi Moses Teitelbaum. He loved his community and its members, and they deeply appreciated and valued his guidance. He presided at weddings and funerals and strove to impart the values and principles contained in the Jewish faith to the young generation.

As one dear friend who knew Rabbi Werzberger for 36 years told the New York Times, "The guy was happy at your weddings and had tears in his eyes at funerals. He was part of your family, whatever you did. It was not show. It was with feelings and heart. From cradle to grave, he served his fellow members."

Rabbi Werzberger leaves his dear wife, Rifka, two sons, and four daughters.

Mr. Speaker, it is always a sad day when we must mourn the passing of so fine and generous a neighbor. It is sadder still when that life is cut short prematurely by such a brutal act of criminal insanity. I urge each of my colleagues to reflect on the life of Rabbi Werzberger, his compassion, and his many contributions so that we might be inspired in our work to serve our communities with the same love and dedication he brought to those around him.

SOUTH AFRICA FREE OF RACIAL DIVISION

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as cochairman of the bipartisan, 185-member Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I applaud the decision taken by South African President F.W. De Klerk to unconditionally release Nelson Mandela, the man who embodies black South Africans' struggle for basic human rights and full political enfranchisement. This significant step toward a South Africa free of racial division is a most welcome development and a clear signal to the outside world that an end to the era of internal struggle in South Africa may be on the horizon.

The courage and vigilance which Mandela has displayed throughout his long ordeal is representative of the hardships that have

been endured by the majority community of blacks in South Africa. Yet his willingness to enter into discussions with South African authorities demonstrates his desire to secure a peaceful end to apartheid. Hopefully, his freedom, after 27 years of detention, will be the stimulus that will lead South Africa down an irreversible path toward a democratic and just society.

By initiating reforms just 7 months into his term, President F.W. De Klerk has shown true political fortitude. His lifting of the restrictions against the African National Congress, the release of some political prisoners, the end of prohibitions on free media coverage, and the abolition of other emergency restrictions are most welcome and long overdue. Together, they indicate his recognition that no government can suppress freedom of expression and deny the right to political participation without engendering continued civil unrest.

Even so, basic human rights and freedoms still hang in the balance. The Congressional Human Rights Caucus continues to call for the release of all political prisoners, the lifting of all emergency restrictions, and an end to the system of apartheid. The upcoming discussions between Mr. Mandela and members of the South African Government should produce substantial progress toward those goals.

Both Nelson Mandela and President De Klerk are now buffeted by extremism, a force which both men must resist. For his part, Mr. Mandela must exercise leadership to promote peaceful change and prevent further violence at all costs. As for President De Klerk, he must restrain those who oppose political reform and sustain a dialog with the newly legitimized African National Congress.

As Mr. De Klerk stated in his historic address to Parliament on February 2, "the eyes of responsible governments across the world are focused upon us." Indeed they are, Mr. President, and will continue to be until basic political and human rights become a permanent reality for all South Africans.

FICA TAXES AND CHILDREN'S CAMPS

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleague Representative HANK BROWN to introduce legislation to modify existing youth employment FICA tax exemptions to include the seasonal employment of full-time students as seasonal camp counselors.

Children's camps throughout the country offer millions of young people the opportunity for an enriched learning experience. Every year, thousands of volunteers, foreign exchange students, and American college students serve as staff members at seasonal camps.

Unfortunately, the seasonal children's camping industry is now facing troubling economic developments. Skyrocketing land values and liability insurance premiums are putting the industry under real pressure. In ad-

dition, there is a shrinking pool of students willing and qualified to work with young children. The bill we are introducing today would help reverse the trend.

Current law provides for several exceptions from FICA taxes, typically for youth-oriented employment. For example, students working for colleges and universities, student nurses employed by hospitals, and young men and women who deliver newspapers are not now subject to FICA taxes.

If the same student takes a summer job working with children at a seasonal summer camp, FICA taxes are assessed. This inequity is compounded by the fact that summer camp counselors are paid an average of \$800 for the season—usually far less than the student's academic financial obligations.

Our bill would expand current youth-oriented FICA exemptions to include full-time students employed as children's camp counselors. Only full-time students, employed by seasonal children's camps for less than 13 weeks a year, would be covered by the exemption. Thus professional and adult support staff, most college seniors, nonstudents, and owner/operators would continue to pay FICA taxes, as would long-term employees and all employees of year-round camps.

Extending existing exemptions to seasonal employment of student counselors will help stabilize the employment situation in the summer camp industry and thus ensure that children will be led by qualified individuals. By helping to promote children's camping programs, we will also help improve the lives of millions of American children.

I urge my colleagues to join us in sponsoring this important bill.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NELSON MANDELA RESOLUTION

HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on February 11, the world watched Nelson Mandela walk out of 27 years of captivity as a political prisoner. He is now back among his people with his dignity intact, and his resolve stronger than ever to see an end to the inhuman system of apartheid. He is not a bitter man for his incarceration. He is not seeking revenge and although he is now free from the prison walls that held him for those 27 years, he is by no means a free man. Until the bondage of apartheid is erased from South African society, Nelson Mandela and his 28 million brothers and sisters, who make up the black majority in that country, will never enjoy true freedom.

The examples Nelson Mandela has set, both by his action before being jailed, and now, after being released, are a testament to his unyielding commitment to freedom and democracy—values which Americans have cherished since the founding of this country over 200 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, these are indeed remarkable times. Democratic reforms are taking place in Eastern Europe almost on a daily basis. Arms control treaties are being put forth, not only by

our country, but also by our cold war opponent, the U.S.S.R. Now we have a South African President opening opportunities for positive change in this country. We also have an African National Congress leader, expressing kind words for a South African President. These are indeed remarkable times, Mr. Speaker.

It is my hope that this Congress, the representative body of the world's most progressive democracy, will take time to officially recognize one of the world's foremost freedom fighters, Nelson Mandela. Just as we have welcomed freedom fighters in the past, including most recently Lech Walesa, it is only fitting that we do the same for one who champions the dreams and aspirations of 28 million of his brothers and sisters who long for true democracy. It is only fitting, Mr. Speaker, that this body host Nelson Mandela in a joint session during his upcoming visit to our country.

In celebration of that future event, I am today introducing a resolution designating the week of his visit as "Nelson Mandela Week." It is my hope that all of our colleagues, Republicans, Democrats, Conservatives, and Liberals, and all those in between, join me in this salute to a true champion of democracy.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION OF THE TRAVELERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, as you know, the Travelers Protective Association has given over 100 years of service and safety education to the communities they faithfully serve. In January 1990 the Pennsylvania division of the Travelers Protective Association, having a membership of over 21,900, celebrated its 100th anniversary in Harrisburg, PA.

Mr. Speaker, the Travelers Protective Association was founded in Chicago in 1882, and was originally named the Traveling Men's Club. TPA was intimately involved with the creation of the Department of Labor and Commerce, and one of their original endeavors was to have legislation passed requiring railroads to manufacture their railroad cars with steel instead of wood. This alone has undoubtedly saved many lives over the past century. In 1946, TPA also inaugurated a child's accident prevention week, reminding us of simple measures we can all take to help everyone lead safer lives.

In 1975, TPA established a Deaf and Near Deaf Scholarship Program, which has helped many children since then. Indicative of their strong desire to assist deaf youth, at the 1989 National Travelers Protective Association Convention the membership approved the transfer of \$1 million to the Deaf and Near Deaf Scholarship Program. This year, the program is already helping 50 children with hearing and other auditory aids and financial assistance. This scholarship program helps deaf and near-deaf children lead normal, productive lives, enabling them to contribute their great insight and learning to our society.

TPA also recently established a Child-Occupant Program and has recently erected a child fire escape training trailer in Lancaster, PA, to teach children how to safely get out of fires.

Mr. Speaker, the Pennsylvania TPA division is quite active and visible, selflessly helping many in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They lead a statewide Labor Day coffee break at many roadside rest stops. They collect eyeglasses and hearing aids for Pennsylvania's elderly. And they teach Halloween safety, bike safety, and street safety to students throughout the State. The Pennsylvania division of TPA is the largest of the 38 Travelers Protective Association divisions in the United States.

The success of the Pennsylvania TPA division is the product of its strong and devoted membership and its tireless leadership, and I would like to personally commend President Kenneth Brisan, Secretary and Treasurer John Szakasitz, Vice Presidents Walter Pasierbek, Larry Bidelsbach, and Milt Stevens, Board Chairman Carl Smolinger, National Director Robert Fitzkee, State Publicity Chairman George Keebler, State Ritual Chairman Michael Wagner, and alternative Director Leroy Hoeltzel for their tremendous exertions over the past year. Their actions help lay the groundwork for the second century of TPA service to the Nation and community. Let us take a moment to recognize their achievements.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF ART CARNAHAN

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Chief Art Carnahan of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio, who is retiring from the Liberty Fire Department after 32 years of dedicated service.

Chief Carnahan became a volunteer for the Liberty Fire Department in 1957. Since that time, Art has received various promotions. In 1965 he was made a volunteer lieutenant, then in 1969 he was made a full-time captain. Finally, in 1971 he became the Liberty Fire Department fire chief.

Chief Carnahan has devoted many years to his community. He has shown great interest and caring for his fellow citizens and for his position with the Liberty Fire Department. He has been an inspiration for his fellow firefighters and to his community.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Chief Art Carnahan on his retirement after 32 years on the Liberty Fire Department. Chief Carnahan's dedication is greatly appreciated and I am proud to have this opportunity to pay tribute to such a fine individual. I am honored to represent this outstanding citizen.

END THE TRAGEDY IN KOSOVO

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, on February 7, 1990, a number of Albanian-Americans, including some from Michigan's twelfth district, began a vigil in front of the White House in hope of bringing attention to the terrible plight of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo. Their message must not fall on deaf ears. The time has come for the United States to speak out clearly and unequivocally for democratic change and an improvement of the deplorable human rights situation in Kosovo.

The province of Kosovo, whose population is 90 percent Albanian, has been autonomous since 1974. However, for nearly a year, Slobodan Milosevic has imposed martial law on Kosovo. Recent peaceful demonstrations there for free elections and a release of political prisoners have been answered with bullets, clubs and tear gas. The current crack-down by Yugoslavian authorities has claimed at least 30 lives.

Ethnic Albanians have suffered terribly under Milosevic. Schools teaching the Albanian language have been closed. Jail sentences have been handed down for the mere possession of Albanian national symbols. Hundreds of political prisoners remain in Yugoslavian jails for speaking out against these injustices.

The number of political prisoners continues to grow. Over 60 percent of all political prisoners in Yugoslavia are ethnic Albanians. Conditions in Yugoslavian jails are horrendous. Allegations of beatings and torture of ethnic Albanian prisoners are widespread. As a beacon of freedom, the United States must shine a light on such flagrant human rights abuses.

As democratic change sweeps across Eastern Europe, Yugoslavia is at a crossroads. It is important that the terrible suffering of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo be brought before our national conscience. I urge the administration and my colleagues to speak out on this issue so that justice may prevail.

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT ACT

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation entitled the Efficiency in Government Act. Its premise is simple: it requires each Federal agency to examine everything that it does, whether by contract or by Government employee, and to identify changes which will make its operations more efficient and cost effective.

This bill is the product of many oversight hearings held by the Human Resources Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, which I chair, as well as hearings before several other House committees. An important feature of this legislation is a major overhauling of the way in which the Federal

Government determines whether or not to contract to the private sector those functions presently performed by Federal employees. It does this in a manner which should improve the quality of Federal contract drafting, management, and oversight while simultaneously achieving great efficiency and cost savings for those activities which continue to be performed by Federal employees.

This bill requires all agencies to identify and implement their most efficient organizations. After 3 years, if the agency head decides that the private sector may be able to provide the service at an increased savings to the Government, a risk/benefit study is initiated to determine if this could be accomplished consistent with the agency's needs.

In this process, the Efficiency in Government Act addresses a growing contracting problem by ensuring that the Government does not contract with the private sector for services that are inherently "government functions," for example: an act of governing, such as administering grant money or processing and collecting tax returns.

In conducting the contract risk/benefit studies, agencies would be required to compare the costs of keeping the function in-house with those of going to contract. The study must ensure: that the analysis is based on the most efficient organization; that actual costs to agencies are used in the study; that all costs to the Government, including contractor bonuses and severance pay for Federal employees are taken into account; and, equally important, that the possible costs associated with reconverting a contracted function back to an in-house function, if the contracting decision was incorrect.

The Office of Management and Budget would also be required to establish uniform, Government-wide accounting and management procedures when conducting cost comparison studies. Incredibly, this does not now exist despite the last two administrations' enthusiasm for contracting out.

The Efficiency in Government Act also calls for comprehensive economic impact statements on the effect of contracting out on Federal employees and local communities if more than 25 jobs are affected. It also provides early retirement benefits for those Government employees terminated when converting their jobs to a contractor. In addition, the Office of Personnel Management will be required to develop a priority placement program and a retraining program to assist employees who are displaced from conversions to contract in locating and developing skills for future employment.

By requiring both the Government and contractors to identify and implement their most efficient organization, this bill will save the Government millions of dollars by making sure that all organizations, whether Government or contractor, are accountable.

This bill sends a clear message to the American people that we are committed to making major movements in the way Government operates. Efficiency and cost effectiveness will be the new criteria by which its operations are measured. The status quo is no longer good enough. I urge my colleagues to join with me in this effort by cosponsoring this measure.

HONORING NATHAN KOLODNEY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, February 25, 1990, an outstanding community leader from the Bronx, Nathan Kolodney, will be honored.

Nat is not only completing his 11th year at Bronx House, which is a Jewish Community Center in the Pelham Parkway section of the Bronx, but he is also celebrating his 10th anniversary as its executive vice president.

During his time at Bronx House and due to his leadership, we have seen the establishment of a parent/toddler center, a latchkey program for elementary school-age children, the creation of an outreach service for the homebound elderly, and the development of health-related programs for all ages—with special emphasis on the needs of senior citizens.

Nat, however, does not limit his activities and his talents only to Bronx House. He has worked and continues to strive for the betterment of all the residents of Bronx County. He is a founder and chairperson of the Bronx Council of UJA-Federation Agencies. Nat also helped establish and currently serves as vice president of the Neighborhood Initiatives Development Corp., a local housing and neighborhood improvement corporation. He also serves as a member of the Bronx Borough President's Economic Development Committee.

I have had the honor and privilege of working with Nat Kolodney during most of the years I have been in public office. He is a dedicated community worker who has shown the kind of commitment to people and neighborhoods that is rarely seen today.

I am pleased to join the community and its leadership in honoring Nat Kolodney.

GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO, REVOLUTIONARY WAR HERO

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, February 12 marked the 244th anniversary of the birth of the great Polish patriot and hero of the American Revolution, Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko. His achievements during the War for Independence embody the hopes and aspirations of the Polish people, and all freedom-loving people, who strive to achieve liberty and self-determination.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko was born in Poland on February 12, 1746, and studied at the Corps of Cadets in Warsaw and the French Higher Military School, where he developed an expertise in military strategy, demonstrating a talent for using the area's terrain for defense purposes.

Four years after he was driven into exile by the partitioning of Poland in 1772, Thaddeus

Kosciuszko offered his services to the Continental Congress. His hope was to contribute to the cause of American independence, and was able to achieve successes which were at the time unattainable for his beloved native home of Poland.

Kosciuszko's first important assignment as military engineer occurred at the Battle of Saratoga. The British plan was to isolate New England from the other colonies. By helping to defeat this strategy and forcing the surrender of Britain's general, "Gentleman Johnny" Burgoyne, Kosciuszko's actions served as a catalyst for bringing both France and Spain into the war, since these countries recognized that the American colonies had the potential to win in their struggle for independence.

Kosciuszko's most important contribution in the battle for American independence was the construction of the fortifications at West Point. The location of the fortifications at the Hudson River was essential to preserve communication among the State, and it took Kosciuszko 2 years to make West Point impregnable to enemy forces.

Because of his meritorious service, Congress in 1783 made him a brigadier general, and Gen. George Washington nominated General Kosciuszko for membership in the Order of the Cincinnati, an organization of the officers of the Continental Army.

Mr. Speaker, today as the people of Poland struggle to establish a true democracy in their beloved nation, I am proud to join with Polish-Americans in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois, which I am honored to represent, and Americans of Polish descent throughout the United States, in commemorating the birth of Thaddeus Kosciuszko. His name and his deeds are a source of strength and inspiration for all peoples who are committed to the just causes of liberty and freedom.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS CELEBRATE CENTENNIAL

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, International Correspondence Schools, Inc. [ICS] based in Scranton, PA, the world's oldest and largest correspondence school, is celebrating its centennial this year.

For a century now, ICS has helped people in the United States, as well as around the world, realize their career hopes and dreams by helping them get better jobs, earn more money, and attain greater job security through correspondence education.

ICS has grown from a one-course coal mining school to an educational institution offering home-study education and training to more than 250,000 students located in more than 130 countries around the world. In February, the school enrolled its 10 millionth student.

Currently, the company offers more than 40 courses domestically and 60 courses around the world; ranging from art to computer programming to TV/VCR repair.

Highways, bridges and buildings across America—including the Panama Canal, Coulee and Hoover Dams, the San Francisco/Oakland Bay Bridge, Pittsburgh's Forbes Field and St. Luke's Hospital in Kansas City, MO—were designed and/or built by ICS alumni and staff. In addition, more than 100 buildings in Lackawanna County and surrounding counties in the heart of my congressional district can lay claim to an ICS influence. In more ways than one, it can be said that ICS has helped change the face of northeastern Pennsylvania.

Today, ICS is used by more than 2,000 American corporations, including nearly half of the Fortune 500 to train their employees.

On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I would like to congratulate International Correspondence Schools and its 300 employees on their 100th birthday and extend best wishes as it moves into its second century of home-study education.

INTRODUCTION OF YOUTH SERVICE ACT OF 1990

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by Mr. GOODLING, Mr. SMITH from Vermont, and Mr. HENRY to introduce legislation which will address two areas critical to the future of our Nation—the need to instill in our young people the necessary work skills and work ethics to ensure a well qualified work force into the next century, and the need to further explore and better utilize our often untapped human resources in addressing the difficult issues facing our communities today.

The Youth Service Act of 1990 helps to address both of these needs simultaneously by working through existing programs and recognizing the opportunities each of these situations presents to the other. No new bureaucracies are created, no new costs are incurred at any level of government, no mandates are leveled, yet new resources are brought to bear to address the needs of both our young people and our communities.

Under the Youth Service Act, three new programs would be authorized through the Job Training Partnership Act. The first, the Community Service Program for Youth, would allow youths to serve in a myriad of service agencies and organizations, from State and local agencies to senior centers, hospitals, libraries, day care centers and recreational facilities. Through such service, these young participants would gain valuable insight into the working world, learning skills which will not only result in personal career benefits but also in benefits to their future employers and, ultimately, our Nation.

At the same time, the valuable service these young people would provide while improving their own work place skills will improve the welfare of their fellow citizens and their communities, helping to bridge the gap between available resources and the needs of service provider and their consumers.

The second program to be established under the Youth Service Act is the Conserva-

tion Corps Program for Youth. Under this program, the resources of our youths would be tapped to address the many environmental needs of our communities. Projects would be developed in conjunction with appropriate State, local, and Federal agencies in areas ranging from conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of wildlife habitats, parks and recreational facilities to urban revitalization, energy conservation and enhancement, and waterfront improvement.

Again, the benefits accrued to the individual participants through enhanced self-esteem, skills and understanding of the work ethic would be matched by important benefits for the community as a whole.

The third component of the Youth Service Act is the School-based Service Learning Program for Youth. Under this program, students would join school-sponsored service programs throughout the community, developed cooperatively with community leaders to address local needs. Service would be coupled with a formal learning component to ensure that the educational skills of participants would be supported and enhanced throughout program participation.

Taken together, these three programs would provide significant, demonstrable benefits to both participants and their communities—benefits which are long term and lasting rather than short term and fleeting. As we watch our communities bring new resources to bear on their needs and our young people enhance their personal and employment skills, we will be watching the future of our Nation.

A SALUTE TO MONICA B. ZULAUF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of our colleagues the achievements of a fantastic lady, one who believes in giving rather than receiving, Mrs. Monica B. Zulauf.

Monica is a resident of Hastings-on-Hudson, NY, but to classify her as a mere "resident" does not do justice to the achievements of this outstanding person.

Monica Zulauf has been chairman of the Hastings-on-Hudson Chamber of Commerce for the past 7 years. Her tenure has been an active and vital one. However, even before becoming chairman, Monica was famous for the festive manner in which she decorated the village every Christmas and Channukah time for the holiday season.

Monica serves on the safety council of the village of Hastings-on-Hudson, and chaired the villages' ethics committee for 6 years. She also serves on the board of trustees for the Community Hospital at Dobbs Ferry, and is a volunteer with St. John's Hospital.

Monica can always be found diligently working for the less fortunate. For over 5 years, she chaired the Bike-a-thon in Hastings which benefited children with cystic fibrosis. She also works closely with the Kiwanis and Key clubs, and is an active member of the Hast-

ings Lions' club and the League of Women Voters.

Monica was appointed to the Waterfront Redevelopment Committee in 1981, and served through the completion of that committee's mandate. A planning firm was eventually chosen to review all prior plans and to propose a realistic means of redeveloping the waterfront neighborhood.

Mr. Speaker, the Hastings-on-Hudson Chamber of Commerce will soon be honoring Monica Zulauf as the "Woman of the Year" for 1990. For many, this is a recognition long overdue. For myself, it is especially a poignant moment, for Monica has been my friend and an invaluable helper for many years.

Mr. Speaker, I invite all of our colleagues to join with me in saluting Monica Zulauf for her stellar achievements.

THE EMERGENCY FEDERAL JUDGESHIP ACT OF 1990

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today our Nation faces a critical shortage of Federal judges. Despite the growing workload of the Federal courts, Congress has not created any new judgeships since 1984.

That is why today I am introducing the Emergency Federal Judgeship Act, a bill to provide for the creation of 20 new judicial positions. The assignment of these positions will be based on the needs of those Federal district courts that have been most severely impacted by the increase in drug crime related case.

Federal courts have witnessed an explosion in the number of criminal cases filed, particularly those related to drug felonies. In the last 5 years, the average number of felony drug cases handled by Federal judges has skyrocketed 70 percent. There are many reasons behind the alarming trend of overburdened Federal court dockets. More criminals are being sent to the courthouse for drug indictments as a result of our increasingly successful efforts in fighting the war on drugs.

Law enforcement reforms such as the implementation of mandatory sentencing guidelines that lessen the incentive of criminals to plea bargain, and passage of the Speedy Trial Act, which requires that drug felony defendants go to trial within 70 days of their indictment, have contributed greatly to the deluge of criminal cases flooding the courts.

One serious impact of the criminal case increase is the growing backlog of civil cases pending trial. Since 1984, the number of pending civil cases over 3 years old has jumped over 40 percent. This does not, however, reflect a productivity or efficiency problem in the Federal judiciary. For example, the Western District of Texas has a pending civil caseload that is 750 percent above the national average. At the same time, this district is highest ranking in the Nation in the number of trials completed per judge. The problem is simply that the Federal court system has been overwhelmed.

As we commit more resources and manpower to our drug enforcement and interdiction efforts, the strain on the Federal courts will continue to increase.

Federal judges in addition to these 20 will still be needed all across the country. However, given the realities of existing Federal bench vacancies and the inherently slow nomination process, we must prioritize the assignment of new judges.

Top priority must go to the areas where the drug war has put the greatest demand on our criminal justice system. My bill will direct the Judicial Conference to recommend the assignment of the 20 new judgeships according to drug-related case filings per district. Creating 20 new positions would be a step toward alleviating the crisis that exists in high-intensity drug crime areas such as Texas, New York, California, Florida, and Arizona.

We cannot continue to beef up our drug interdiction and law enforcement efforts while neglecting the Federal court system and its overburdened resources. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this much-needed legislation.

ORGAN MOUNTAINS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will establish the Organ Mountains National Conservation Area [NCA] in southern New Mexico. The Organ Mountains NCA shall consist of approximately 58,560 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

This area is already a popular recreation area for thousands of individuals who have a wide range of interests—from picnicking to hiking to rock climbing. The creation of this NCA will help improve, conserve, and protect a diverse area that includes unique and nationally important ecological, cultural, scenic, scientific, and recreational resources. This legislation will establish a plan that will ensure future generations enjoy these outstanding public resources.

The Organ Mountains lie directly east of Las Cruces, NM, the largest city in my district and one of the fastest-growing communities in the Nation. These mountains provide a spectacular backdrop to Las Cruces with a 5,000-foot elevational change from the Mesilla Valley to Organ Peak. These are truly magnificent mountains and they act as a powerful magnet to thousands of people who have made the Organs one of the most popular playgrounds in the State.

The Organ Mountains connect with the Franklin Mountains to the south. This area is known to biologists as one of the most botanically unique regions in the Southwest with 24 rare, threatened, or endangered species. It is an area of tremendous biological diversity where the Chihuahuan Desert, Rocky Mountains, and Mexican Highlands meet. Prehistoric occupation has been noted from at least 9,500 B.C. There are numerous historic ruins

within this area including remnants of the Van Patten Resort at Dripping Springs which was built in the 1880's. Nearby are several still houses which accommodated tuberculosis patients in the early 1900's.

The Organ Mountains coordinated resource management plan, finalized in 1989, shall be adopted as the initial master plan governing land uses within the Organ Mountains NCA. In addition to the current 55-unit overnight camping and picnic area at Aguirre Springs on the east side of the mountains, and the 16 day-use units of the west side at La Cueva and Dripping Springs, future plans call for an expansion of facilities. The old Cox Ranch headquarters, which was acquired by the BLM with the help of The Nature Conservancy, has been refurbished to create the A.B. Cox Visitor Center with a maintenance shop and additional day-use group picnic facilities.

Besides Baylor Pass Trail and Pine Tree Trail, totaling 10 miles, future plans include the creation of approximately 40 miles of new trails to connect the A.B. Cox Visitor Center and Aguirre Springs with the Franklin Mountains State Park in Texas.

The legislation requires the Department of the Army and the Department of the Interior to develop a cooperative management agreement with provisions for the joint protection and management of scenic, cultural, and natural values within the Organ Mountains NCA.

Livestock grazing will be permitted to continue within the Organ Mountains NCA. Hunting and trapping will be permitted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of the United States and the State of New Mexico. Subject to valid existing rights, the land within the Organ Mountains NCA will be withdrawn from operation under the general mining laws of the United States.

This legislation, with its inclusive management plan, will provide for the protection, improvement and conservation of some of the most unique public lands in the United States. I am also pleased to state that the concept of an Organ Mountains NCA has produced enthusiastic local support. The Las Cruces City Council and the Dona Ana County Commission have passed resolutions endorsing the creation of a national conservation area. Even the local BLM District Advisory Board unanimously passed a resolution in support of the NCA concept for the Organ Mountains.

Therefore, it is most fitting that Congress takes this legislative step now before the footsteps of the future trample out the legacy of the past. Rare plants, incredible views, opportunities for recreation, solitude, and education await us all in the Organ Mountains. I urge my colleagues to join me in this opportunity to preserve and protect our national heritage.

SALUTE TO THE WEST HENRIETTA BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, this weekend, the West Henrietta Baptist Church will celebrate 175 years of ministry. Its

distinguished contributions over the years have enriched the community of West Henrietta, NY, and the congregation has earned special recognition.

The church has grown and accomplished much in its 175-year history and stands as a model of spiritual guidance for the residents of the community and my congressional district.

Through their deep concern for others and a commitment to serve mankind, Pastor Richard Myers and the congregation of the West Henrietta Baptist Church continue to build on their historic foundation. The church has been a pillar of community spirit through sponsorship of religious and civic activities.

The church has actively participated in "Habitat for Humanity" and other programs to aid the poor. In addition, the congregation places a strong emphasis on youth activities and promotes interdenominational cooperation and religious liberty.

We are a nation of diverse religions, yet the church has been the cornerstone of most communities throughout our history. The West Henrietta Baptist Church is a sterling example of how such a strong foundation can help an institution strengthen with age.

I salute Pastor Meyers and his congregation for the achievements of the past, the promise of the present, and the possibilities for the future.

TRIBUTE TO MR. TOM TIJERINA

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure and high honor to recognize Mr. Tom Tijerina.

After more than 30 years of dedicated and effective service to his country, Tom is retiring from the Department of the Navy on March 2, 1990. Tom Tijerina has had an illustrious career with the Navy. But he may best be remembered for his work as a procurement analyst and professional adviser to the director of the small and disadvantaged business utilization in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy. In this latest capacity, Tom was the Navy's principal staff member responsible for the implementation of the Small Business Administration's section 8(a) program, and related small disadvantaged business programs. It is no surprise, therefore, that the Navy's performance in this area has achieved a level of excellence during Tom's tenure. Mr. Tijerina has gained wide recognition among the small disadvantaged business community for his expertise, innovation, and guidance in implementing the Navy's procurement policies.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Mr. Tom Tijerina for a job well done, and to wish him the best for the future.

HONORING THE JOHN BOOTH SENIOR CENTER

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, John Booth Senior Center will celebrate its 25th anniversary of service to the East Baltimore community on Sunday, February 25, 1990.

First opened on February 25, 1965, the center was the culmination of planning and construction efforts by all segments of the community: students from Patterson High School, the Baltimore Metropolitan Area United Auto Workers Retired Workers Council, the United Democratic Club, city councilman William Bonnett, civic leaders Irvin Kovens, Dr. Frank Marino, and Mr. Harold S. Callowhill, and the city of Baltimore Bureau of Recreation.

In 1965 the John Booth Senior Center was one of only 350 senior centers in the United States. Today, there are over 18,000 such groups and centers across our country responding to the needs of our aging population.

I rise to salute the efforts of the John Booth Senior Center founders and supporters. The John Booth Senior Center under the leadership of Ms. June Goldfield, continues to be the focal point of the community, providing opportunities and options for older persons to continue active and creative lives as part of the Baltimore community.

NATIONAL RECREATIONAL TRAILS FUND ACT OF 1990

HON. LARRY E. CRAIG

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the National Recreational Trails Fund Act of 1990.

The measure would set aside a fair portion of the highway trust fund moneys for use in constructing and maintaining off-highway recreational trails. These funds would be allocated to qualified States through a grant program. The bill would also establish a National Recreational Trails Advisory Committee.

All fuel users pay a fuel tax in exchange for a benefit. Not excluded from these taxpayers are those who use highway vehicles off-highway, and other motors not used on highways, such as snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, and motorcycles.

Although the recreational trails and back country terrain used by off-highway vehicles must be constructed and maintained, such needs receive little priority in the budgetary process.

In addition, these trails are used by nonmotorists. They would likewise benefit from the improvement of our recreational trails.

Therefore, for safety, environmental protection, and recreational reasons, reserving a portion of the taxes imposed on motor fuel

used in off-highway recreational trail motors is warranted.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me by cosponsoring this important initiative.

CYPRUS: THE TRUE STORY

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on January 31, 1990, several of my colleagues participated in a special order on the House floor to discuss the Cyprus issue. Regrettably, this discussion presented only one side of the Cyprus equation. A fair hearing for the Turkish Cypriot side of this controversy is long overdue. A great injustice was done to the Turkish Cypriots between 1960 and 1974. Accordingly, I would like to share with my colleagues the historical facts which took place on the island during that period of time.

Cyprus became part of the Turkish empire in 1571. At that time the island was populated by a mixture of people from many different parts of the eastern Mediterranean and Europe. Over three centuries later the island became part of the British empire. In 1960 Britain recognized that both the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities had a right of self-determination. For this reason, Britain transferred sovereignty not to the Greek Cypriots but to both communities, acting as equal partners under a constitution agreed to by each as political equals.

In December 1963, the Greek Cypriots launched their first major armed attack against the Turkish Cypriot people only 3 years after the establishment of the joint partnership Republic. From that day forward, Turkish Cypriots lived in fear for their lives. Many were killed in constant attacks on their villages and towns. The Turkish Cypriots were forced into fortified enclaves for mutual protection, squeezed into less than 3 percent of the island, and ejected by force from their rightful place in the bicomunal government. Therefore, it was in 1963 not 1974, that Cyprus became divided.

Article IV of the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee gave Turkey the legal right to intervene if the 1960 agreement was violated. They refrained from doing so despite the attack of 1963 and refrained again when attacks on the Turkish Cypriots resumed in 1967. However, when Greece invaded on July 15, 1974, and tried to annex the island, Turkish forces intervened and established an area in Northern Cyprus where Turkish Cypriots could live in safety.

Many of my colleagues often argue that having defeated the Greek Cypriot attack, Turkish troops should withdraw and leave the Turkish Cypriots to live in terror again. Obviously, withdrawal of the Turkish Cypriot troops before a settlement for the island is agreed upon by both peoples—Turkish and Greek—is not a solution. British troops, United Nations troops, and a constitution failed to protect the Turkish Cypriots from 1963 to 1974. The Turkish Cypriots are justified in demanding Turkish troops to ensure their survival. As long as Greek Cypriots do not understand that securi-

ty for the Turkish Cypriots is one of the crucial factors in reaching an overall settlement for the island, it is unlikely that there will be an agreement.

On January 26, 1989, the Greek Cypriot leader, George Vassiliou, said "Cyprus is a bastion of Greece. The number of islands which are Greek are many and Cyprus is just one of them." In my view, this represents the fundamental problem preventing a resolution of the Cyprus issue. It must be made clear to the Greek Cypriots that Cyprus is not a Greek island, but an island which belongs to both the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The Greek Cypriots repudiated the 1960 treaty and the Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus, by their conduct from 1963 to 1974, and by express declarations in February 1966 and June 1967. Therefore, it can be argued that the exclusively Greek Cypriot administration now operating in Southern Cyprus is no more legitimate than the government established by the Turkish Cypriots.

In my opinion, there can be no hope of a settlement in Cyprus until the Turkish and Greek Cypriots accept each other as political equals. In the interest of both peoples of the island, again, I call upon my colleagues to learn more about the Turkish Cypriot side of the Cyprus issue.

THE TIME HAS COME TO PROTECT THE FLAG

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, to my disappointment, the House of Representatives has yet to vote on the proposal to add an amendment to the Constitution which prohibits desecration of the flag.

One of my constituents, Idabel Griffin of Huntington Beach, recently wrote to me asking Congress to enact the amendment. She wrote: "Having lost two brothers in World War II, one a Marine killed on Iwo Jima, March 10, 1945, and my oldest brother in the Navy, I support President Bush returning respect and honor to our flag. The flag is our Nation's symbol of freedom, a reminder of the sacrifice and pride instilled in our hearts."

Ms. Griffin's testimony eloquently demonstrates the need for an amendment to the Constitution to protect the flag of the United States. It is my hope that in this session Congress will vote on this critical issue.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. AND MRS. MORTON L. FRIEDMAN

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Morton L. Friedman on the opening of their new business, Caffè Donatello, in the Town and Country Village Shopping Center in Sacramento, CA.

This is indeed a special honor for Mr. and Mrs. Friedman, their family, and their friends. I have no doubt that the operation of their business will be both successful and exciting. This fine establishment will be an added delight to the Town and Country Village Shopping Center.

I commend these Sacramentans for the dedication and commitment invested in starting one's own business. I know that their commitment to excellence will provide the Sacramento community with the highest quality of restaurant service. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Friedmans and wishing them many years of success.

AID TO ISRAEL

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, as a supporter of strong United States-Israel relations, I was extremely disturbed by Senator DOLE's January 16 proposal to cut aid to Israel and other major United States foreign aid recipients by 5 percent. I hope that my colleagues will join me in working to defeat any such proposal.

There are places where I think we can, and should, reduce United States aid, but Israel is not among them. In fact, Israel's needs are increasing.

Israel is already beginning to receive what is going to be a huge influx of immigrants from the Soviet Union—an influx the United States has been encouraging for more than a decade. Clearly, it is going to need financial assistance in resettling these immigrants.

Moreover, the military threat to Israel appears to be on the rise, particularly with the acquisition of modern weapons by various Arab nations hostile to it.

Again, I do believe that with developments in Eastern Europe and other areas, we must reassess our foreign aid policies. However, cutting aid to Israel, one of our most staunch and important allies, is not the answer.

A TRIBUTE TO OSCAR PETERSEN

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Oscar Petersen for his 50 years of dedicated service to the Flower Hill Hose Co., No. 1, of the Port Washington Fire Department.

The volunteer fire department is one of the great institutions in America today. Thousands of our citizens freely give their time, effort, and sometimes their lives in order to protect our communities.

For the past 50 years, Oscar Petersen has proudly upheld this tradition. On countless occasions in his career, Oscar answered the call for help in his community, regardless of the time of day, or the possible danger to himself. He has served his community and the Port

Washington Fire Department with pride and distinction.

Mr. Speaker, I take great special pride in the many volunteer fire departments throughout the Third Congressional District of Long Island. Those who serve these departments prove that the values of community spirit and voluntarism are still alive and well in America today.

On April 28, 1990, the Port Washington Fire Department and the entire community will honor Oscar Petersen at a cocktail reception. I join them in their salute and wish Oscar well in his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DIS- ABILITIES PREVENTION ACT OF 1990

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my colleagues, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MADIGAN, and Mr. TAUKE in introducing the Disabilities Prevention Act of 1990.

Some 15 percent of the U.S. population, or 38 million Americans, suffer from some kind of physical, sensory, mental disability or chronic disease. These disabilities can take many forms—from head and spinal cord injuries to blindness, birth-related, or developmental impairments. We have long understood the precautions that can be taken to prevent certain types of disabilities—prenatal care, early treatment of potentially disabling diseases, use of seatbelts or bike helmets. But we can also take action to prevent those already living with disabilities from becoming further disabled.

In 1988, the Centers for Disease Control began a national program to address these important issues. The purpose of the Disabilities Prevention Program is to reduce the incidence of disabilities in the general population and to prevent further injury or disability in those persons who already have disabilities in order to assist their independence, productivity, and integration into the community.

Already, the program has been successful in several areas. It has brought new focus and coordinating activities to CDC's efforts in injury prevention and control. And the program is assisting the States with their own disability prevention programs, providing epidemiological data and technical assistance.

This legislation would set forth our priorities for the activities that CDC conducts with respect to disabilities prevention. In brief, it would direct the use of funds for research and demonstration projects, educating the public and training health professionals, and providing technical assistance for the implementation of those activities.

There has been much discussion in this Congress on what needs to be done to remove the barriers to full community participation of those with disabilities. But we must not neglect the public health needs of these people. Given the ability and potential of this program to prevent disabilities and to improve the lives of those currently disabled, I am pleased today to introduce this legislation that

would formally authorize this important program.

GREATER HOLLYWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HONORS BOB GIACIN AND DICK BLATTNER

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on February 17, 1990, the Greater Hollywood Chamber of Commerce presented its annual "Community Service Award" to Mr. Bob Giacin. Bob is a public accountant and has had an accounting firm in Hollywood since 1963. Bob has been chosen by the chamber for this award for his outstanding public service over the last year. He is a trustee for the Greater Hollywood YMCA and was honored as Community Leader of the Year 1986. He is a past president of the Downtown Kiwanis Club of Hollywood and the Greater Hollywood Jaycees. Bob and his wife Kay have two beautiful children who are also very active in the community. Bob Giacin is a highly respected member of the community and well deserving of this award.

At the same time, the Greater Hollywood Chamber of Commerce presented its annual "Leadership Hollywood Alumni Award" to Richard Blattner. Since 1978, the Greater Hollywood Chamber of Commerce has conducted leadership classes that provide education and an opportunity for community-minded individuals to take a more active role in local issues, problems, and their solutions. Dick Blattner has been chosen for this award for his outstanding leadership and participation in activities which have enhanced Hollywood's image. Dick is past president of the Hollywood Leadership Alumni and serves on many country and local boards. I have known Dick and his wife Bunny for years and congratulate this achievement.

I commend the Greater Hollywood Chamber of Commerce for their excellent choices. Hollywood is fortunate to have such fine individuals as active members of our community.

HONORING THE ORDER OF THE ARROW, SEWANAKIE LODGE

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the finest scouting organizations I have had the pleasure to be associated with, the Order of the Arrow, Sewanachie Lodge. On the 25th of February this organization will celebrate its 60th anniversary with a gala dinner at Queens College.

The Order of the Arrow has a distinguished history in the scouting movement. It is an honor society that holds within its ranks some of the most dedicated scouts; these are pre-

dominantly young persons who have excelled in other troops prior to joining the order. Many of them are Eagle Scouts, the highest rank to which any Scout can aspire.

Not just anyone can join the Order of the Arrow. Admission into the order is dependent upon election by the other members of the order and the applicant must be a Scout under the age of 19. After acceptance into the order, the Scout is given a Native American name since the order has based its whole program on the lifestyle of Native Americans: from their method of cooking to their style of agriculture.

Each member is also required to submit himself to various tests called ordeals, at various stages of his membership. This is also taken from the customs of the Native American. Successful completion of a number of ordeals will move a member to a different rank. In the order, there are three different stages, these are: ordeal membership, brotherhood membership, and vigil honor. The last stage is the most difficult to attain especially since each ordeal becomes successively harder. In order to be eligible for his position, a Scout must partake in 100 different Scouting events and then must submit himself to judgment by his peers, which may not necessarily result in him securing election. Some members may work for 50 years without achieving this highest honor.

Mr. Speaker, as an Eagle Scout and member of the Order of the Arrow myself, I know that the primary responsibility of the members of the order is to serve Scouting. Their motto is to cheerfully serve and promote Scout camping. This may mean restoring and helping set up campsites or training boys in camping techniques and safety. Many will also perform community service.

The order has had a number of illustrious individuals affiliated with it. Among these are judges, Congressmen, mayors, Governors, and other elected officials in State and local government. Sewanachie Lodge, in particular owes a special debt to a number of important individuals who have played major roles in the success of the lodge in the past 60 years. One such person is Mitchell Morgenstern who has shown continued leadership for 33 years and is at present camping chairman; others worthy of mention are Dennis Sackett and Roy Kramer, both lodge chiefs for many years; and we should not forget the contribution of John Pritchard who has been active for 30 years. I am confident that the present chief, Danny Halloran, will lead the lodge to as much success in the future as these gentlemen did in the past.

In a time when our communities seem to be in dire need of individuals dedicated to community service who can serve as an example to our youth, it gives me great pleasure to witness a group like Sewanachie Lodge do just that. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Order of the Arrow, Sewanachie, Lodge, on its 60th anniversary and to wish it as much success in its second 60 years as it has in its first.

IN MEMORY OF ARMY CHAPLAINS ABOARD U.S.S. "DORCHESTER"

HON. JOHN G. ROWLAND

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, 47 years ago this past February 3d a tragedy occurred in the icy waters off the coast of Greenland when the U.S.S. *Dorchester* was torpedoed. What followed aboard the sinking ship for the next 25 minutes was a touching and compelling display of heroism, compassion and patriotism which I would like to commend today.

As a wave of confusion swept across the ship, four U.S. Army chaplains, each of a different faith, restored calm and stability. These men were 1st Lts. Clark V. Poling, Alexander D. Goode, John P. Washington, and George Fox. Courageously and selflessly thinking, they distributed life jackets to the imperiled soldiers. When the supply was exhausted the four chaplains removed their own life jackets and handed them out, knowing that to do so meant certain death.

When the U.S.S. *Dorchester* sank shortly thereafter, 600 men went down as well. The efforts of the brave chaplains, however, helped save the lives of over 200 young soldiers. The last sightings of these chaplains had them standing together, arms linked on the deck, transcending the boundaries of their individual faiths, and praying together.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to preserve the memory of these heroic chaplains. Their dedication, selflessness, and bravery in the face of death serves as an inspiration to all. It is with great pride and honor that I salute these heroes and all they represent.

SOLID WASTE

HON. MICHAEL DeWINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. DeWINE. Mr. Speaker, each day American households and offices generate more than 800 million pounds of solid waste. We produce so much waste, in fact, that our landfills are reaching capacity at an astounding rate.

In my own State of Ohio, the problem is particularly acute because of out-of-State generated waste. The number of landfills in Ohio has decreased each year, falling from 360 in 1971 to just 172 in 1988. Over 25 percent of the solid waste in Ohio landfills generated in other States, which greatly increases our landfill burden. As a result, Ohio, like other States, will exceed capacity at its current landfills within the next several years.

Mr. Speaker, something must be done. Each State can best determine whether or not to accept waste from another State. I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting legislation to give this authority to the States. Several bills to prohibit or charge discriminatory

fees for out-of-State garbage have been introduced in this body. This legislation would oblige each State to examine its own policies for disposing solid waste and would encourage more responsible disposal policies. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation so that the Congress can approve it without delay.

**IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
NEW OPPORTUNITIES AT HOF-
STRA PROGRAM**

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, beginning March 19, Hofstra University will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the new opportunities at Hofstra program (NOAH). In honor of this historic occasion, I would like to congratulate the university's educators and administrators for their outstanding dedication to promoting access to higher education for minority students.

I am particularly proud of my alma mater which had the vision and commitment to pioneer this very special program. The NOAH Program was conceived a quarter of a century ago in the midst of our country's tumultuous struggle for equality and civil rights. The program was established the same year as the Voter Rights Act was passed in Congress and just 1 year after Dr. Martin Luther King's inspirational "I Have A Dream" speech.

At that time the NOAH Program represented the conviction of a few professors and administrators who wanted to proffer the tools of learning upon minority youngsters heretofore denied such opportunities. As the program has grown over the years, that determination and commitment to furthering the principles of equal education has not diminished.

Since its creation in 1965, the new opportunities at Hofstra program has proven a tremendous success. Hundreds of minority students have completed the program, earned their degrees and gone on to secure productive employment in the professions. The NOAH Program has consistently demonstrated that individuals with potential and commitment can overcome steep obstacles if given a chance.

It is important to note, however, that the NOAH Program profits far more people than just those minority students it has enrolled over the years. This program benefits all of us. Indeed, whenever an individual's potential is realized through the encouragement and dedication of others, then society is also enriched.

I commend Hofstra University for its efforts to better our Nation by creating an environment where all Americans can effectively contribute and achieve their fullest potential. Hofstra University merits our congratulations and acclaim as its NOAH Program passes this significant milestone. I offer my best wishes to the university for many more years of success with the new opportunities at NOAH Program.

**COMMEMORATING REYNALDO
LEROY MARTINEZ**

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate an occasion that brings me great pleasure. On Friday, February 23, 1990, the New Mexico Club of Nevada will honor Reynaldo Leroy Martinez, a fine New Mexican and Nevadan, at their annual installation and awards banquet. I have known Rey for many years and he is truly deserving of this honor.

Born June 22, 1937, in Chama, NM, Rey moved to Nevada at an early age and attended Basic High School in Henderson. In 1958, he received an A.A. degree from Boise State College in Boise, ID, and he continued his education at Arizona State University, graduating in 1960 with a B.A. in education. He commenced graduate studies at the International University in San Diego, CA.

Returning to Nevada in 1961, Rey was a U.S. Government teacher and baseball coach at Western High School in Las Vegas. He coached Western High School baseball teams to three State championships between 1966 and 1968, and in 1967 was recognized as one of the outstanding teachers in Clark County.

In 1968, he became a lobbyist and political consultant for the National Education Association in Washington, DC. He was recognized as one of the outstanding political and legislative consultants for the NEA in 1980. Then in 1982 he joined the staff of my close friend Senator HARRY REID, who at the time served in this distinguished body as the Congressman from the First District of Nevada, the very honor which I hold today.

The political camaraderie between Rey and HARRY REID goes back to their high school years together at Basic, where Rey was the campaign manager for REID's student council president campaign. As the tradition continued, he became the political consultant for Lieutenant Governor REID and Gov. Mike O'Callaghan in 1970, the campaign coordinator for lieutenant Governor REID for U.S. Senate in 1974, and the campaign manager for Congressman HARRY REID in 1982 and in 1984. For the past 4 years, he has been the Senator's chief of staff here on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending Reynaldo Martinez for his well-deserved recognition from the New Mexico Club of Nevada. His contributions to the State of Nevada have earned him recognition as an outstanding member of the Hispanic community.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and

purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 22, 1990, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 23

8:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2101 and S. 2103, bills on budget recommendations for veterans programs and on the reorganization of the Veterans Health Service and Research Administration.

SH-216

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the General Accounting Office's financial audit of the U.S. Air Force.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 2104, to revise the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) to restore and strengthen civil rights laws that ban discrimination in employment.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Arthur J. Hill, of Florida, to be President of the Government National Mortgage Association, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Philip R. Lochner, Jr., of Connecticut, to be a Member of the Securities Exchange Commission, and John J. Adair, of Virginia, to be Inspector General of the Resolution Trust Corporation.

SD-538

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and the International Trade Commission.

SD-215

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the report on arms control prospects following Moscow and Ottawa Ministerial meetings.

SD-419

FEBRUARY 26

9:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume oversight hearings on alleged abuses in the Federal student aid program.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, and conservation programs of the Department of Energy.

SD-116

Finance

Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program, an education and training program established by the Family Support Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-485).

SD-215

Joint Economic

Education and Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the future of the Head Start educational program.

2318 Rayburn Building

1:15 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for ACTION, the National Council on Disability, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the National Mediation Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, and the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on the nomination of Gary C. Byrne, of California, to be Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture.

SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forest Subcommittee

To hold hearings on provisions relating to fisheries protection and buffer zones (sec. 104 (e)), and the designation of additional wilderness areas on the Tongass National Forest (title III), of H.R. 987, the Tongass Timber Reform Act.

SD-366

FEBRUARY 27

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on hunger in America.

SD-G50

Finance

To resume hearings on proposed legislation to reduce Social Security taxes.

SD-215

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider S. 1543, to authorize the Colonial Dames at Gunston Hall to establish a memorial to George Mason in the District of Columbia, the nomination of Robert William Houk, of Ohio, to be Public Printer for the Government Printing Office, and other pending executive,

legislative, and administrative business.

SR-301

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the foreign policy context of defense.

SD-192

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine HUD projects under the Moderate Rehabilitation program (Section 8), focusing on developers and tax incentives for financing such projects.

SD-628

Labor and Human Resources

To resume hearings on S. 2104, to revise the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) to restore and strengthen civil rights laws that ban discrimination in employment.

SD-430

10:15 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 1655, to revise certain provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-225) relating to enforcement and congressional election campaign financing.

SR-301

11:00 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 1727, to revise the Federal Election Campaign Act (P.L. 92-225) to provide comprehensive campaign finance reform, to lessen the power of special economic interests, and to restore competition to American congressional elections.

SR-301

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To resume hearings on the amended authorization request for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense and the five year defense plan.

SR-253

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nominations of Harry F. Manbeck, Jr., of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks; Douglas B. Comer, of Virginia, to be Deputy Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, both of the Department of Commerce; and Robert H. Hodges, Jr., of South Carolina, to be a Judge of the United States Claims Court.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine HUD projects under the Moderate Rehabilitation program (Section 8), focusing on developers and tax incentives for financing such projects.

SD-628

FEBRUARY 28

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To continue hearings on the amended authorization request for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense and the five year defense plan.

SD-106

9:30 a.m.

Budget

To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1991 budget.

SD-608

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 114, a bill to declare activities of manufacturers or distributors of soft drinks which induce retailers to purchase soft drink syrup solely from such entities to be unfair acts or practices for purposes of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1991.

SD-192

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

SD-116

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to review the Office of Technology Assessment's report, "Making Things Better: Competing in Manufacturing."

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nominations of Eugene Wong, of Missouri, and William D. Phillips, of California, both to be Associate Directors of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President.

SR-232A

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 48, proposing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution relative to contributions and expenditures intended to affect Congressional and Presidential elections.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider S. 15, Emergency Services and Trauma Care Improvement Act, S. 1511, Older Worker's Benefit Protection Act, S. 722, Food Safety Amendments, S. 685, Employee Pension Protection Act, S. 1425, Nutrition Labeling and Education Act, S. 1883, Tobacco Product Education and Health Protection Act, the proposed National Atmospheric Nuclear Testing Completion Act, and pending nominations.

SD-430

1:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Physician Payment Review Commission, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the National Commission on Libraries, the U.S. Institute of Peace, the National Commission on AIDS, the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality, and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home.

SD-192

MARCH 1

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense programs, focusing on the unified commands.

SD-192

Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Corps of Engineers water projects.

SD-406

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on forestry issues.

SR-332

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1751 and S. 1904, bills to safeguard the integrity of food shipments.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the federal role in promoting and using special alternative incarceration, focusing on boot camps.

SD-342

Rules and Administration
To resume hearings on S. 1655, S. 1727, and other related measures on campaign finance reform.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the proposed budget for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Transportation.

SD-138

Armed Services
To continue hearings to review the amended authorization for fiscal year

1991 for the Department of Defense and the five year defense plan.

SD-192

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on proposals authorizing funds for the Defense Production Act of 1950, including S. 1379, Defense Production Act Amendments of 1989.

SD-538

1:30 p.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the Expedited Funds Availability Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-86).

SD-538

2:00 p.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on the cotton industry.

SR-332

MARCH 2

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on handicapped access issues.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on the wool and honey industries.

SR-332

Appropriations
To resume hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1991.

SD-192

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Consumer Information Center, and the Office of Consumer Affairs.

S-126, Capitol

1:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research Service, and Extension Service.

SD-138

MARCH 5

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on the rice industry.

SR-332

Rules and Administration
To resume hearings on S. 1655, S. 1727, and other related measures on campaign finance reform.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Finance
International Trade Subcommittee
To resume hearings to assess progress on the United States-Japan Structural Impediments Initiative (SII).

SD-215

2:00 p.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Credit Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on agricultural credit.

SR-332

MARCH 6

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense programs, focusing on the unified commands.

SD-192

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

SH-216

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Securities Exchange Commission.

S-146, Capitol

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 366, a bill to enroll twenty individuals under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, S. 1128, a bill for the relief of Richard Saunders, S. 1719, a bill to designate a segment of the Colorado River in the Westwater Canyon, Utah as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S. 1738, a bill to convey certain Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands in Josephine County, Oregon to the Rouge Community College District, and S. 1837, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a Desert Research Center.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on the General Accounting Office's report on material weaknesses in the Department of Defense's supply system.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on the sugar industry.

SR-332

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on

Food and Nutrition Service and
Human Nutrition Information Service.
SD-138

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Indian Gaming Commission.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production and Stabilization
of Prices Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on crop insurance.

SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1976, to provide for continued United States leadership in high-performance computing, focusing on the Department of Energy.

SD-366

MARCH 7

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on the dairy industry.

SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1978, to promote U.S. trade and technology interests by reorganizing the Department of Commerce into a Department of Industry and Technology.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Department Offices.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1908 and H.R. 737 bills to amend the Stock Raising Homestead Act to prescribe conditions under which U.S.-owned hardrock mineral deposits may be mined or removed from lands whose surfaces are privately owned.

SD-366

MARCH 8

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense programs, focusing on the unified commands.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve agricultural programs, focusing on conservation issues.

SR-332

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

S-126, Capitol

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the effects of lead exposure on children's health and educational performance.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine fraud, waste and abuse, focusing on agencies on the high risk list.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider pending legislation on campaign finance reform.

SR-301

Small Business

To hold hearings on implications of technology transfer on small business.

SR-428A

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to consider budget recommendations for veterans programs and proposed legislation to reorganize the Veterans Health Service and Research Administration.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Institute for Standards and Technology.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Transportation Safety Board and the Federal Highway Administration

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on the wheat industry.

SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 154, to consent to certain amendments enacted by the Hawaii State legislature to the Hawaii Homes Commission Act of 1920

SD-366

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Everett E. Briggs, of New Hampshire, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Portugal, Edward M. Rowell, of California, to be Ambassador to Luxembourg, Robert G. Joseph, of Virginia, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Commissioner on the U.S.-USSR Standing Consultative Commission, and John J. Maresca, of Connecticut, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Head of the U.S. Delegation to the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBM).

SD-419

MARCH 9

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on noxious weeds.

SR-332

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

SR-253

MARCH 15

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Jewish War Veterans, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Blinded Veterans Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

SH-216

MARCH 20

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for military health programs.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, and the Smithsonian Institution.

S-128, Capitol

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Small Business Administration, and the U.S. Information Agency.

S-145, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Panama Canal Commission.

SD-116

MARCH 21

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to establish a position of chief financial officer.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Drug Administration, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Farm Credit Administration, and Farm Credit System Assistance Board.

SD-138

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the United States Secret Service, and the Internal Revenue Service.

SD-116

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 232 and S.J. Res. 233, measures proposing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution with respect to the impeachment of Article III judges.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Institute of Building Sciences, the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and the Selective Service System.

SD-138

MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings on proposed legislation to establish a position of chief financial officer.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1398 and S. 1332, to provide for the realignment or major mission change of certain medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on management reforms.

SD-192

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, Cemetery Expenses (Army), the

National Credit Union Administration, and the United States Court of Veterans Appeals.

SD-116

MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Aviation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1741, to increase competition among commercial air carriers at the Nation's major airports.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service.

SD-138

MARCH 27

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower and personnel programs.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

MARCH 28

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Bureau of Public Debt, and the Office of Personnel Management.

SD-116

MARCH 29

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the Department of Energy's Decision Plan relating to the opening of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in Carlsbad, New Mexico, and on proposed legislation to withdraw the public lands surrounding the WIPP site.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army posture.

SD-192

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Science Foundation.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of State.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

SD-138

MARCH 30

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Rural Electrification Administration.

SD-138

APRIL 2

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Bureau of Land Management, and the Office of Surface Mining, both of the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

APRIL 3

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force posture.

SD-192

APRIL 4

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, General Sales Manager, and Soil Conservation Service.

SD-138

APRIL 5

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy and Marine posture.

SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Research and Special Programs Administration.

SD-138

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the U.S. Postal Service, and the National Archives.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-192

APRIL 18

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the Veterans of World War I, and the Non-Commissioned Officers Association.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and the National Gallery of Art.

S-128, Capitol

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Railroad Administration and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak).

SD-138

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Office of the President.

SD-116

APRIL 23

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-192

APRIL 24

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the National Guard and Reserves.

SD-192

APRIL 25

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of the Attorney General.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the General Services Administration.

SD-116

APRIL 26

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

S-126, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense intelligence programs.

S-407, Capitol

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Legal Services Corporation.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

APRIL 30

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for fossil energy and clean coal technology programs of the Department of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 1

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Judiciary.

S-146, Capitol

MAY 2

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

MAY 3

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.

S-407, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Bureau of Mines, all of the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the U.S. Coast Guard.

SD-138

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Council on Environmental Quality, the National Space Council, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

SD-116

MAY 4

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Resolution Trust Corporation.

SD-138

MAY 8

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on tactical airpower.

SD-192

MAY 10

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on land warfare.

SD-192

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-
committee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1991 for the
Veterans' Administration.
S-126, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1991 for the
Federal Aviation Administration.
SD-138

MAY 14

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1991 for activi-
ties of the Secretary of the Interior,
the Secretary of Energy, and the Sec-
retary of Agriculture.
S-128, Capitol

MAY 15

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1991 for the De-
partment of Defense, focusing on sea-
power.
SD-192

11:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-
committee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1991 for the De-
partments of Veterans' Affairs, Hous-
ing and Urban Development, and inde-
pendent agencies.
SD-138

MAY 16

11:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-
committee
To continue hearings on proposed
budget estimates for fiscal year 1991
for the Departments of Veterans' Af-
fairs, Housing and Urban Develop-
ment, and independent agencies.
SD-138

MAY 17

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1991 for the De-
partment of Defense, focusing on
space programs.
S-407, Capitol

11:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-
committee
To continue hearings on proposed
budget estimates for fiscal year 1991
for the Departments of Veterans' Af-
fairs, Housing and Urban Develop-
ment, and independent agencies.
SD-138

MAY 22

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed
budget estimates for the Department
of Defense, focusing on classified pro-
grams.
S-407, Capitol

MAY 24

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget
estimates for fiscal year 1991 for de-
fense programs.
SD-192

JUNE 5

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1991 for the De-
partment of Defense.
SD-192

CANCELLATIONS

FEBRUARY 27

9:30 a.m.
Small Business
To resume hearings on the nomination
of Kyo R. Jhin, of Maryland, to be
Chief Counsel for Advocacy, Small
Business Administration.
SR-428A

POSTPONEMENTS

FEBRUARY 22

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings on the im-
plementation of the Department of
Energy's civilian nuclear waste pro-
gram.
SD-366